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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain and U. S. Stress Unity

Ideals Force Them Into Team

Japan Hears Them Together

Washington Has Tariff Tussle

World Is Quiet on May Day

Los Angele. Learns About Art

LONDON sees new emphasis laid upon the importance of British-American cooperation. At Chatham House, home of William Pitt, friend of the American colonies, American Ambassador Bingham presents valuable records and a bust of Elihu Root, one of the founders of the World Court, to the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Before political and intellectual leaders, Prime Minister MacDonald replies that the differences of America and Britain are of the surface, their agreement belongs to reality. The two nations stand practically alone as upholders of democratic ideals and institutions, free speech and a free press. Upon the cooperation of the two depend more directly than ever before two vital things—They must together preserve world peace, restore world prosperity.

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While the London ceremony is in progress the force of its statements is shown. Britain demanded of Japan explanation of its intimated assumption of domination over China and received a conciliatory reply modifying Tokyo's stand, which conveyed similar assurances to Washington. Before Sir John Simon tells Parliament the incident is closed, American Ambassador Grew presents Foreign Minister Hirota at Tokyo with a State Department memo affirming the American position. The United States recalls Japan to its obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty and other treaties. The statement, courteous but assertive, resembles that of Britain—Tokyo will not ignore the two English-speaking nations raising a common voice.

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The Washington statement is the Roosevelt Administration's first formal notice that it supports the Kellogg-Briand Pact which outlaws war. Britain has led in work for a disarmament agreement and the prevention of war, and here again Washington and London strive together for a common end. Meanwhile, the powers which did not take Japan to task accept its assurance of having withdrawn from a "hands off China" position. The League of Nations will go ahead with its collaboration in China's reconstruction. Tokyo newspapers, which suppressed Hirota's softening statement, resent that of Secretary Hull—But the actions of Britain and America have clarified the atmosphere in the Far East.

* * *

The U. S. Senate Committee on Finance referees a lively battle over the bill to give tariff-fixing powers to the President. The automobile industry comes out for the bill, arguing that high tariffs are lifting various major products above the reach of the many. The paper and pulp, tanning, glass, lace and other industries fight the measure, speakers feeling their own industries might be used as the basis of the President's trades without their consent. Former Secretary of State Stimson's advocacy of the bill is strongly felt—Foreign trade rather than self-containment gains as America's wisest course.

* * *

The world enters merry May with a pleased sigh. Vienna proclaims its new Constitution while police watch Communists. Berlin watches Communists and parades Nazi power. Moscow gayly marches its Communists through Red Square. France's military keeps order and the general strike called by Communists fails. Havana holds a Red parade, with shootings. Belgium foils a Red plot. Tokyo sees paraders demanding "wages befitting a first-class power." London is quiet, after Sir Thomas Beecham rebukes a chattering audience at opening of the Covent Garden opera season—Waving his baton he makes history by shouting, "Shut up, you!"

* * *

Tibet, land of mystery, witnesses a strange drama involving its powerful throne, vacant since the death of the Dalai Lama in September. The Panchen Lama, expelled in 1924, starts a 3000-mile trek through the mountains from Hangchow to carry Lhasa China's good wishes. His real objective is the throne, but— The Lhasa monks search busily everywhere for a ruler in the form of a new-born babe giving evidence that he is the reborn Dalai Lama. Ambition, politics and reincarnation—Did stranger elements ever mix in the contest for a kingly chair?

* * *

Los Angeles learns from an Oxford professor the motives that gave birth to natural science and to art. The first science was astronomical, with early men studying the stars to get the length of the year and know when the fertilizing floods would come again on the Nile. The pictures on the walls of the Mousterian caves are the earliest surviving art, and they were probably food magic. The artists had been disabled in the chase or were too lazy to hunt. They drew pictures and the amazed hunters acted even as you and I—They divided with the artists their hard-won meat.

Hull to Stand Firm on Pact, Tokyo Is Told

Note Differs From British in Not Allowing Japan 'Special Rights'

Britain's Note Secret

Possible London Concessions Thought to Leave Washington in Exposed Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1 — The United States Government was revealed today to have taken a firm stand on its treaty rights in respect to China and to have informed the Japanese Government that recent "authoritative" declarations of special rights and interests in violation of existing treaties cannot be recognized without the full accord of all signatories of such treaties.

The position was taken two days ago by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in what is known diplomatically as an "aide mémoire" presented to the Japanese Foreign Office by American Ambassador Grew. A summary of the American communication was made public here last night shortly after the British attitude on the Far Eastern situation had been made known to Parliament by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister.

No Concerted Action

Although the meagerness of the report to Parliament left opinion here in some doubt as to the forcibleness of the actual British representations to Japan, it was generally felt that judging from appearances the two governments have taken up positions on the sanctity of treaty relations which are equally cautious and friendly, but firm. The American position failed, however, to recognize, as did Sir John Simon's statement, the existence of certain "special rights" enjoyed by Japan and not shared by other powers.

There is, however, no apparent ground for believing that the two governments have acted concertedly on the matter. Both have informed the other as to what action had been taken after the act. But it is declared authoritatively at the State Department that there were no preliminary arrangements regarding the respective representations to Japan by the British and American Governments.

In fact, the latest developments confirm the early belief that every effort is being made by the Government to avoid the implication of joint action by western powers against Japan. It is further felt in non-official circles here that although both powers are standing on the sanctity of treaties the two have reached this position from different methods of approach and for somewhat different reasons.

Britain Allows Special Rights

Some circles are even disposed to attach considerable significance to Sir John Simon's failure to make public an official summary of the official British contribution to Japan, and to assume from this fact that the British Government has privately made concessions to the Japanese point of view beyond the recognition of "special rights."

If there is any truth in this apprehension, then it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the United States is once more—as it was in the case of the Stimson notes on Manchoukuo—standing alone in an exposed position, where it must bear the brunt of the Japanese drive against China's sovereignty.

Certainly whatever question there may be as to the firmness of the British position, there is none in regard to the American. Mr. Hull's statement was sweetened only with

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Research Shows That Criminal Activities Bow to Enlightenment in Any Nation

Paraphernalia of Penology Not a Happy One

Left—Cell in New Women's Detention Home in New York—the Barless Prison. Upper Right—Push-Cart Market, Stanton and Orchard Streets, New York East Side. Lower Right—The Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Inset—Sanford Bates, Federal Prison Bureau Head.

Brook Farm Was New Deal That Succeeded as an Idea But Lacked Money to Go On

George Ripley's Ideal Community Near Boston a Century Ago Proved That Brain and Brawn Could Mix to Advantage of Each

New Deals Past and Present
Sixth of 12 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can one imagine two experiments farther apart than the great Tennessee Valley development, and the Brook Farm venture at West Roxbury, Boston, 100 years ago? At first there would seem to be no connection with the electrical developments of Arthur Morgan today and the dreams of George Ripley of Boston in 1841. And yet the two men actually aim at the same hill-top of fine living for all.

"We are building a social structure," says Mr. Morgan, "in which people may find jobs in which they may build and grow."

The Tennessee Valley Utopia that is taking shape, as an experiment for all of the United States, cares for power development within each life as well as for kilowatt power for farms and houses and factories. This is where the new experiment ties up with those transcendentalists of the last century who, with Emerson, believed in marvelous inner powers.

Brook Farm cared what kind of minds and characters its members had. They were carefully selected. It was a group of congenial spirits that finally came together with Mr. and Mrs. Ripley as leaders to show that high thinking and plain work could go together happily. And they did succeed splendidly for several years until the unremunerative toil on barren land overcame them. If they could have had some electric power to lighten their hard labors they might, perhaps, have continued much longer.

Ripley's Utopia was one of the union of culture with necessary

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Holdup at Sears Emphasizes Need Of Unified Police

General Needham Says State Forces Were Late in Getting Details

The Sears Roebuck $16,000 hold-up paved the way today for heavier emphasis by Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Public Safety Commissioner, on the need for coördinated policing.

Two hours after the holdup, yesterday noon, state police had learned no more than that there had been a holdup by five men—somewhere. But that's all right, the commissioner declared, since there is is no law requiring municipal police coöperation with state agencies—let alone notify them of what happens within their districts.

Approached today, Boston police officials did not deny that they could get along without the state police. The local police have a teletype system of their own that reaches into every major municipality in the Metropolitan area. Their first action, in any holdup, is naturally to inform these stations.

Between these municipalities are state highways patrolled by state police. Holdups usually occur in the cities. High-powered cars quickly transport the bandits into the state police areas. But why should local police tip off state police and let them make the capture?

For the sake of law enforcement and the protection of society, says General Needham.

Only today the story leaked out that state police could not get information from local police units concerning the Brockton holdup of several weeks ago. The last straw came when a state police officer had to be sent by automobile to Brockton for first-hand information.

Education of the police to think of themselves in the broader sense of "police" rather than as police units is considered by General Needham as the fundamental approach to coöperation.

A blow is struck at this goal in the pending legislation on Beacon Hill which would compel local police immediately to inform state agencies of major crimes in their districts.

U. S. Emergence From Slough Of Crime Expected to Come As Nation Achieves Maturity

Record Traced by the Wickersham Report Grew Out of Quick Expansion, Slow Americanization in Slums and the Lash of Poverty

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — What causes America's high crime rate? The answer is of considerable significance on both sides of the Atlantic and one to which the Roosevelt Administration, like the Hoover régime before it, is giving profound attention.

Under the leadership of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, the Justice Department appears to be getting control of the most spectacular recent manifestation of lawlessness—kidnaping—which won sensational prominence following the Lindbergh case. Meanwhile, within the same department, far-reaching studies of the whole matter are under way.

Here is a nation, the studies show, having perhaps the most intricate economic system in the world, in which the general living standard is certainly equal and probably superior to that of any other country, and yet, simultaneously, crime flourishes to a degree not found in far less advanced territories. What is the meaning of this? Does crime necessarily go hand-in-hand with national affluence? Will other countries go through a similar era if automobiles and mass production on the American model are introduced?

The American crime rate from this viewpoint is not a local but a world problem; although, unfortunately, the casual answers to the foregoing questions do not generally indicate a knowledge of the real causes of the difficulty. Abroad, the American hears the situation attributed to a general and congenital "lawlessness" of the race, with American "democracy" held to blame. At home, Americans give all sorts of answers to the same question, one group attributing crime to "prohibition"; another to the foreign-born, a third to the Negro population.

The mere matter of definition accounts for some of this confusion. What is crime? American municipal crime statistics carry the record generally of overtime automobile parking, with about equal prominence to cases of premeditated murder. For those who find American homicide rates appalling it must be remembered in partial extenuation that many cities still lump in the same category the case of the pedestrian killed by a reckless motorist and the victim slain in a premeditated murder. Even with due allowance for all exaggeration arising from such mishandling of figures, however, the most casual observation of the situation will disclose crime rates vastly higher in the United States than in Europe.

Probably the most carefully documented study of the whole deeply perplexing problem is that contained in the recent survey of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Though made in the Hoover Administration, much of its data is being currently used for reference in new Justice Department studies. To those who want a quick and dogmatic answer to the initial question asked in this article, the commission's studies may be disappointing, for they sweep aside all of the loose generalizations which attribute America's high crime rate to any one single cause.

The commission frankly states at the outset that it has reached no final conclusion; but after disclaim-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Police Gun Fire Sweeps Over Crowd Of 'Reds' in Boston Demonstration

At 12:30 o'clock today a blue pall of smoke following the sharp reports of police guns swept over the heads of workers gathered on the Boston Common to celebrate May Day, the international holiday of Labor.

Boston had mobilized its forces of law and order on the Common to show its potential powers. The cannonade of police guns thundered above the struggling mass of demonstrating workers, who had been pushed by counter-demonstrators onto the far corner of the Common.

The Communists and their sympathizers, 500 strong, mobilized in the west end of Boston, and led their placard-bristling parade up Walnut Street, skirting the Common to the Charles Street entrance. They found points of vantage already preempted by the ladies' auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other counter-demonstrators.

The Communist spokesmen had hardly finished cautioning their followers to maintain order and delineating some of the workers' objectives than the air was rent by the deafening discharge of the police, who had scheduled a drill for today. Whether intended or not, the police demonstration gave all the appearance of being planned to intimidate the workers.

The demonstration so far has been free from any disturbance with considerable amusement discernible over the rival displays. The Ladies' Auxiliary in their brilliant blue capes marched from the State House to the bandstand with flags fluttering.

The whole campaign of counter-demonstration, with its uniforms, bands, speakers and police drill, was effectually punctured by the former firebrand leader of the Marines, Maj.-Gen. Smedley Butler.

"No government can be sustained by force," he said. "If I had my way, I would let any man who had an idea get up here and talk his head off, without any direct or indirect molestation. If they have a better case they deserve to prevail."

This sane utterance was in sharp contradiction to the speech of a gentleman who preceded him, who had urged the immediate deportation of all aliens and Communists and, if need be, the application of "cold steel."

Headed by Mr. John Weber of Boston, a delegation of May-Day demonstrators visited the State House and made a number of demands upon the leaders of the Legislature.

Mr. Weber declared that the new deal has made conditions worse for the great rank and file of workers and that the CWA and ERA, instead of affording relief, had been detrimental to thousands without jobs.

Demands for legislation made by the delegation were:

Enactment of an unemployment bill.

Prohibition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The minimum wage law to apply to all industries without increase in the hours of labor or intensity of the work.

That police and military appropriations be turned into a fund for unemployment insurance and for the relief for the unemployed.

Tides-for-Power Project Refused By PWA Board

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Public Works Administration Board of Review rejected the application of Mr. Dexter P. Cooper for a $47,000,000 allotment to develop a tidal power plant at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine.

Mr. Cooper sought the allotment to build dams to generate power by a novel method of utilizing the extremely high tides in the Bay of Fundy. The Federal Power Commission and the New England Council both opposed the project.

The report declared the cost of power on this project would not compete favorably with the cost of hydro power from undeveloped rivers in Maine or with steam power on the New England seaboard.

The board also said:

"The applicant's plans for construction of the aluminum and stainless steel plants appear not to have been worked out in as great detail as his plans for the hydro-electric development. Without these metallurgical plants the entire project is admittedly not economically justified. It appears to the board that the paramount objection to this proposed program is that its entire success depends on the profits of these two industries that will have to be developed from the ground up, both in manufacturing and in marketing."

Trotzky Tours in France Under Detective's Eye

PARIS, May 1 (AP)—Mr. Leon Trotzky is on an automobile tour of France, but neither he nor France cares to prolong it.

Authorities have ordered him to continue traveling, guarded by a French detective, so as to withdraw from public attention while his fate is being decided. Mr. Trotzky, however, must keep at a distance of 100 miles from Paris at all times.

House Lighting by Incandescent Tube, No Filament, Possible by New Lamp

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The day when ordinary house lighting will be done by electric lamps without filaments or wire, but filled with incandescent gases, is claimed to have been brought appreciably nearer by the "Sieray" lamp which has been invented by Messrs. Siemens here.

Use of the "hot cathode gaseous discharge" lamp has hitherto been limited to outdoor installations, such as street lighting and open spaces, owing to its failure to give correct color values. The light emitted was deficient in rays at the red end of the spectrum, with the result that most colors were distorted, blues and greens being overemphasised and reds showing as dingy brown.

The new type, however, produces a white light approximating a natural north light. And in addition to this increased efficiency it is claimed that there is at least 60 per cent reduction in cost of working, the life of the lamp being 1500 hours as against 1000 hours, and a power of 400 watts gives the equivalent of 1000 watts. The cost of the lamp itself is about the same.

The appearance of the lamp is that of a tube about 10 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, in which is another tube. It contains no filament or wire, the illumination being obtained by the passing of the electric current through the special mixture of gases in the tubes. A special kind of glass has to be used to withstand the great heat. After the current is switched on it takes about 15 minutes before the light attains its full intensity.

Trade Divided Upon Benefits Of NRA Codes

Chambers of Commerce Report Rising Pay Rolls With Heavier Costs

Labor Wants More

Finds Much Left Undone to Increase Employment and Purchasing Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Whether progress is being retarded or improved by the NRA is a debated question among representatives of American business, gathered here for the twenty-second annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This attitude was foreshadowed in a survey of the effects of the NRA within industries and communities in which member organizations in more than 100 cities submitted their views to the chamber's board of directors on the eve of the annual convention.

About 40 per cent of the replies stated there have been very material benefits; 15 per cent reported benefits to a few fields such as coal, lumber and automobile retailing, while the balance of the responses varied from statements that there had been a slight benefit to statements that industrial conditions had become more tense.

Labor Voices Complaints

Coincident with publication of industrialists' recovery views came an announcement of plans from labor groups for a concentrated drive "to compel, through the use of forceful methods if necessary, an immediate reduction in hours of labor in order to overcome unemployment."

The demand was accompanied by a declaration from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that "the national recovery program has accomplished a great deal, but there remains much to do before it will achieve its avowed purpose to overcome unemployment and restore purchasing power."

A large majority of the responses to the chamber's inquiry reported detriments traceable to the NRA. There was a large group of complaints about unequal consideration for employers and employees, some claiming so much favor to the latter as to cause disturbances which, it was feared, might delay local recovery.

Costs of Production Raised

About an equally large group of complaints were based on an increase in costs without an ability to get a corresponding increase in prices. Others reported difficulties due to uncertainty as to future national action relating to labor. Small enterprises in some cases said they had trouble in trying to pay the minimum wages that had been fixed.

Ninety per cent or more of employees in cities are now on the pay rolls of enterprises under codes, the chamber's survey shows. In industrial centers there has been a reduction in unemployment since June 1, it revealed, running up to 40 and 50 per cent in a number of cities and even higher in a few. The more usual responses showed an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in employment and about 20 per cent of the replies reported little or no reemployment.

Some Friction Found

The replies were about evenly divided on a question as to whether the minimum wages placed in codes tended to become maximum wages.

The trade-practice provisions of the codes were described as being generally beneficial, though a substantial minority referred to increased hard feelings and friction because of allegations of violation of codes.

The degree of sales resistance on account of increased prices varied in many cities. Replies to a question about difficulties experienced in settling complaints relating to labor provisions of codes were also diverse. Where disputes could not be settled immediately there were numerous complaints of "remote control," "red tape," "lack of government coöperation," influence of outside unions and the like.

Green Launches Drive

Mr. Green, in launching the shorter work-week campaign, criticized industrial leaders for assuming a negative position opposing a further reduction in the hours of labor to overcome unemployment while offering no plan or practical measure through which the "remaining 10,000,000 idle workers can be given employment."

"Labor wishes to see the national recovery program made a complete success," Mr. Green declared. "In order to achieve this purpose Labor will continue to drive forward with all the power it possesses in the fight for a reduction in the hours of labor and an increase in wages in order to create work opportunities for the millions of idle workers who have not yet been given an opportunity to earn a decent living."

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Things Present

The first editorial deals candidly with official efforts to starve the nation rich.

As Sisley Huddleston points out, there never was a time when there was a greater and more widespread desire for peace, and yet, when there was such an intense possibility of war.

Florence, where no child need spend a summer playing in the street! Read "The Bambino Children of Italy," on the Progress in Education Page.

Your friend who is studying French will enjoy comparing the article and its scholarly translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Growing wildflowers from seeds is an exciting hobby that aids conservation. Read about it on the Home Building and Garden Page.

And Things to Come

Sir Austen Chamberlain leads tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section, with an important article on "Britain's Place in the World." What the battleship costs the world in fear, trade, employment and taxes is discussed by Peter Eavars; and the submarine is indicted by Admiral Kerr.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities Page, another adventure with Mr. Scroggins and more Facts About the Bible.

Chile Keeps Daylight Time

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 1 (By U. P.)—Chile's clocks, scheduled to be set back at midnight last night, will continue on daylight saving time, it was decided. At the last moment, the Government ruled that the advanced time, which has been in effect a year and a half, would be maintained.

May Day Just Another Day As Washington Works Hard To Speed Up Legislation

Wisdom of Nation's Founders in Selecting Site of Capital Away From Centers of Industry Shown by Unusual Calm

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Whatever May Day may mean to other capitals of the world where large industrial populations have a habit of making trouble, it meant only one more hard day's work here (1) to a Congress which is trying hard to clean up a long program of important legislation in a short time; (2) to the President who is trying to put his emergency house in order; and (3) to a State Department anxious to maintain American rights and prestige in the Far East by peaceful means.

In fact, if anyone paused to notice that today is May Day his only reflection was on the wisdom of the "Founding Fathers" who so wisely decided to put the Federal Government where it would not be subjected to the influences of "mob psychology." Other American cities may have their political demonstrations and riots, but they leave Washington untouched except in those rare instances such as the bonus march where feeling is deep enough to overcome the obstacles of long and weary expeditions.

Thus while other capitals were pulling steel shutters over shop windows and bolting doors against threats of political rioting, Washington went on as it normally would on a rather drowsy spring day when work must be done despite the attractions of the burgeoning countryside. Congress plugged hard at its still formidable legislative job and the President turned to less than ordinarily spectacular domestic affairs, leaving the stage almost exclusively to Mr. Cordell Hull's firm communication to Japan.

* * *

Wall Street's Profits: The enormous profits made by Wall Street from commissions paid by buyers and sellers of securities, including the small speculator, were revealed in detail for the first time in history today, when the Senate Banking Committee made public the result of a questionnaire conducted by its counsel, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora.

The period covered began in 1928 and ran through the 1929 boom, the lean years that followed, through the partial revival and eight months of 1933. The result shows that 600 firms trading on the New York exchange made average profits in that time of $1,333,333. The gross income which the firms reported showed an aggregate of $2,153,218,671. The net income was a little more than one-third the gross income, or $833,167,686. The figures were compiled from answers that represented almost the entire member body of the exchange.

Of this huge gross income the great bulk came to Wall Street in the form of commissions paid by investors and speculators who bought stocks and bonds. The stocks and bonds might go up or go down, but the brokerage houses got their commissions and particularly in the boom years, when everybody was buying and selling. More than three-fourths of the total gross income came from such commissions, or a total of $1,502,751,275 in the period. That was the bill to the public for negotiating the sales. In addition to this, the broker firms collected $320,040,673 interest on their accounts, and another big item of $237,957,256 by playing the market themselves.

But on the whole the record shows that it is more profitable to sit back and take commissions from the public as it speculates than to speculate for oneself. In 1930 and 1931 the brokerage houses played the market, and made net losses of $15,000,000. Following these bad years, the profits from trading on their own account took a turn for the better in 1932; and in eight months of 1933 operations were so successful that they showed a profit of $28,563,213.

Members operating an individuals, of which 407 reported for the 1933 eight-month period, showed a total income of $82,723,731, or a net income of $72,885,461 in the entire period. The section of the survey just made public was confined to the New York Stock Exchange and its members, totaling 1375.

* * *

Drowning the Bootleggers: Shocked by recent revelations of the extent of bootlegging and the illegal liquor business, the Administration was preparing heroic measures to bolster up the legal traffic and save repeal from falling heir to the charges of lawlessness which were leveled against prohibition.

Today authority to import liquor in unlimited quantities was given to 1603 holders of import permits under an Executive order signed by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture. The ban on imports will be lifted for four months.

Plans were announced yesterday at the Treasury for putting 1850 enforcement agents into the field. Meanwhile, the movement to reduce liquor taxes gained momentum rapidly. Thus the policy appears to be to drown out the bootlegger with a flood of legal liquor, incidentally building up a new liquor law enforcement organization.

The question is being asked where these measures leave the original arguments for repeal. First, repeal was to stop bootlegging. It hasn't. Second, it was to bring in vast revenue. Now much of that is to be sacrificed to stop bootlegging. Third, it was to relieve the Treasury of enforcement costs. But enforcement is needed as much as if not more than ever.

* * *

Recovery Costs: Mr. Frank Walker, whose job as chairman of the National Emergency Council makes him chief coördinator of all emergency units in the Government, was called in by the President to explain why the job of coördinating and cutting down the organizational costs of NRA, AAA, FERA and the scores of other alphabetical outfits has been progressing so slowly.

It had been expected that one organization could be set up in each state or community to handle all the local affairs of the different recovery units. Great economies were to be achieved, according to the announcement which established Mr. Walker's organization. But to date NRA has its regional organizations quite independent of AAA and all the rest.

If economies have been made, no Washington newspaper man has been able to find any trace of them. The President would like to know why. Insiders whisper that perhaps Mr. Walker has found it a little different to pry jobholders loose from the good jobs found for them. Politics are understood to have entered much more into the local and state organizations than into the parent units here.

* * *

Subsidized Propaganda? Employees of firms located in the various financial districts of the nation presented to Speaker Rainey a petition signed by 175,000 persons protesting against passage of the Fletcher-Rayburn stock market control bill with the statement that the petition could not be considered as "inspired or subsidized propaganda." This was the answer of opponents of the bill to recent charges that they controlled the most powerful lobby which ever attempted to influence legislation in the national capital.

If the charge is true and if the 175,000 signatures are the result of propaganda work, at least it seems to be very ineffective propaganda. For at the moment Mr. Rainey was receiving the petition the Democratic floor leader of the House, Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, predicted that the bill would pass the House by a large majority—and would pass almost unchanged. And his optimism, at least this once, was backed by all the reliable indications of House sentiment.

* * *

Guarding the Pocketbook: Because it is one of the axioms of conduct in the House that a wise Congressman also votes to spend money, but never votes to tax, big income earners are promised relief from the 10 per cent boost in income taxes voted by the Senate. When the final vote is taken on whether the House shall reject the so-called Cousens amendment, it is predicted that a large majority will favor the lower rates.

This is the only point of divergence between Senate and House and will be voted on separately when the House reaches a vote on the conference report.

The Fellow That Repeal Promised to Put Out of Business

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Reporters Reported Chafing Under Code

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—What a reporter did or was likely to do with the extra day of a five-day week came to the attention today of the code authority of the daily newspaper business, which held its first meeting in the form of an open hearing.

One publisher told the authority his reporters gathered in the office on their day off and "looked very unhappy." Another said reporters had to be driven from the office because they liked to work. Others said the five-day week for reporters was found impractical because the papers couldn't spare "run" men for one day a week. Another said his reporters didn't know what to do with themselves on their extra day off.

Mr. Carl Randau, a reporter with the New York World-Telegram, told the authority he was on a five-day week, that he wasn't unhappy and that he could easily find things to do with his day off.

"This is my day off," he said, "and this is the best show in town."

THE ANNEX AT
TERRACE GABLES
FALMOUTH HEIGHTS — CAPE COD, MASS.
OPENS MAY 1
C. C. Draper, Mgr.
Main Hotel Will Open June 15

Women on Farms Urged to Recover Handicraft Skill

Samplers, Quilts and Linens Proposed by Farm and Garden Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Bemoaning the tawdry handicraft designs that the farm women of the country have had thrust upon them, members of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, at their annual meeting opening here today, demonstrated what can be done with a little of the right kind of encouragement and aid.

A demand that the high-grade crafts be substituted for braided tissue paper lampshades, gaudy samplers and other "freak creations" with which mail order houses and cheap commercial manufacturers have been flooding country homes will be made by Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Newton Center, Mass., chairman of the marketing division.

Shows Home Products

As a visible report, Mrs. Ayer with Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, opened the association's first national exhibit of home products. From the eight divisions of the association, covering New England, the middle Atlantic states and Michigan, samples revealed how farm women have established "cash crops" of their own by combining skill and imagination. There were pieces of weaving similar to that done by the Kentucky mountaineers, but this was done by a farmer's wife in New Jersey.

One woman illustrated how she makes American samplers to order with favorite flowers and favorite verses. Theer were finely knitted dresses, crocheted gloves, hand-blocked lipens, a splint garden wheelbarrow copied from one made by disabled soldiers in England, dainty hand-made quilts, copper and brass works, spring garden plants, a log cabin rural mail box and Maryland farm women brought a display of tempting tarts, rolls, candies and cookies with which they lure many Washington housewives to their market on the outskirts of the city.

One woman had fashioned a medieval embroidery frame out of old chair rockers and two banisters.

Local Markets Sought

Mrs. Ayer urged the establishment of a system of farm and garden markets at strategic points over the country where articles would be marked with the "sign of the spade and distaff," emblem of the association. These markets will be under the strict supervision of a trained field worker hired by the association. Progress already made was pointed out by Mrs. Ayer in a comparison of the "mediocre gift shop of a few years ago" with the type now maintained at the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass.

In the absence of Mrs. Henry Ford, president of the association, Mrs. Howard Lewis of Philadelphia, is presiding at the meetings. It was announced that Mr. Ford has contributed one of his cars to be awarded as a prize in a contest to raise a deficiency fund for the association.

The award of the association's Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship for horticultural study to Miss Nelva Weber, of the University of Illinois, was announced by Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware of Boston. The present holder is Miss Velva Rudd, who is doing research work at the University of Minnesota on the elimination of obnoxious weeds. The association also maintains the Lou Henry Hoover scholarship awarded to a member of the Girl Scouts for study at the Ambler, Penna., School of Horticulture. This scholarship is held by Miss Gladys Bauman of Philadelphia.

New Deal for Women

At a local meeting of the association yesterday, Dr. Flora Rose, head of the School of Home Economics at Cornell University and close friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, told the women that "women have got to be different people in the New Deal."

Noting the transition from an era of "rugged individualism" to highly socialized development of the world, Dr. Rose predicted that in the new scheme there will be no place for immaturity in women. Women, she explained, will come into their own as consumers; they must be educated no longer as competitors of men, but as women.

World Friendship Predicted by Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 1—Hope for world understanding through growth of women's international organizations was expressed here yesterday by Miss C. M. van Asch van Wyck, of Doorn, Holland, president of the World's Council of Young Women's Christian Association, who is in this city for the national convention of the association, which opens tomorrow.

Miss van Asch van Wyck has come to this country from a 15-month tour of the West Pacific countries, where she went to study conditions of women and the status of the Y. W. C. A. movement.

Commenting on the hope she feels for eventual friendship between nations, Miss van Asch van Wyck spoke of the meeting of Y. W. C. A. which was held in Shanghai, China, last fall, to which the Japanese were invited. In spite of the fact that official relations between the two countries were anything but friendly, she said, the representatives from the two countries are working together in complete harmony for a common good which they were able to see as far larger than the temporary problems between their respective nations.

Millen-Faber Trial

Messinger Continues

Saul Messinger did not believe what Murton Millen told him about his strained mental condition, the State's star witness admitted to defense counsel in Dedham today, and "tried to talk him out of it."

Yesterday Mr. Messinger told the jury trying Murton and his brother, Irving, and Abraham Faber for the Needham Trust Company robbery and murder, that Murton had threatened in 1931 to take his own life. The witness, the schoolboy chum of the Millen brothers, further testified yesterday that following the Needham crime Murton had admitted to him that the police were after him and that he "would not be taken alive."

Today Mr. Messinger, under cross-examination, admitted he would accept the reward of $22,000 offered for the capture of the Needham bandits were it offered to him.

Detective Lieut. John F. Fitzimmons of the New York police said that during the capture of the Millens in a New York hotel he was forced to fire a shot at Murton as the latter struggled to free himself, missing his head by but a few inches. A revolver was taken from Irving's pocket, witnesses testified.

Another detective said that upon being questioned by police, Irving explained the repaired battery story by saying that he had repaired such a battery for a man who stopped with a Packard car in front of his home in Dorchester. This man, Irving explained, later advised him to leave town. The detective declared that Murton said he had helped Irving put the battery back in the car, but that Irving said he had done it alone.

A plea to stay the trial at Dedham, sought by the Millen-Faber defense, was denied today by Federal Judge James M. Morton Jr., pending a hearing on the defendants' petition of habeas corpus which will be heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals May 10.

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Chiffon Print Jacket Frocks in Half Sizes

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Printed Chiffon is a very smart fashion—particularly when it's in dark shades with a bright flower design like this! The cap sleeved dress has a most becoming rippled collar and gay flower corsage, and the short jacket has very new elbow-length sleeves.

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Designed for comfort, built for service—
The NEW Vent-O-Lite
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The Vent-O-Lite is an ideal hat for all kinds of wear—sports, travel, or business. Weighs less than two ounces and is made from fine combed fur—no adulterants. In seven shades—three browns, two grays, a blue and a green.

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A—3-qt. Preserving Kettle	$1.95	$1.49
B—2-qt. Double Boiler	2.25	1.75
C—7 and 9-inch Fry Pans (set of 2)	2.45	1.49
D—3-egg (2-qt. pan) Egg Poacher	1.50	1.00
E—1-qt. drip Coffee Pot	1.95	1.49
F—2-qt. French Fryer	1.35	1.00
G—3-qt. steam-seal Sauce Pot	$2.25	$1.49
H—6-cup Percolator	2.25	1.75
I—2-qt. drain-cover Saucepan	1.25	.85
3-qt. drain-cover Saucepan	1.50	1.00
J—Set of 1¼-pt., 1½-pt., 1½-qt. Saucepans	1.60	1.10
Set of Covers for Saucepans	50c	Extra

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Sliced Rindless Sugar Cured BACON Lb. 21c • Henfield Brand Carefully Candled GUARANTEED EGGS 2 Doz. 39c

Campbell's Soups	ALL THE POPULAR KINDS EXCEPT TOMATO	3 Tins	25c
Baked Beans	FINAST Oven Baked	2 Lge Tins	25c
GORTON'S CODFISH CAKES		2 10 oz Tins	25c
Blue Rose Rice	Extra Fancy	5 Lbs Bulk	25c
BLUE TIP MATCHES		6 Lge Boxes	25c
Toilet Tissue	RICHMOND QUALITY	6 Rolls	25c
Cider Vinegar	FINAST	2 Qt Bots	25c
PREPARED MUSTARD		2 12 oz Mugs	25c
Cut Green Beans		3 No 2 Tins	25c
Crystaline Salt	Free Running	4 2 Lb Pkgs	25c
Mankind Dog Food		3 1 Lb Tins	25c

MORE 25c VALUES

Pure Apply Jelly	2	16 oz Jars	25c	Mustard Pickles	14 oz Bot 25c
Richmond Pears	2	No 2 Tins	25c	Olive Oil	8 oz Tin 25c
Argo CORN OR GLOSS Starch	3	Pkgs	25c	Queen Olives	12 oz Bot 25c
Super Suds	3	Pkgs	25c	Gablet Jelly	2 Goblets 25c
Sandwich Spread FINAST	2	8 oz Jars	25c	Molasses BEER RABBIT GREEN LABEL	No 2½ Tin 25c
Heavy Cream BROOKSIDE	2	½ Pt Jars	25c	Finast LEMON OR VANILLA EXTRACT	2 oz Bot 25c
SPONGE CAKE ROUND LAYERS	2	Pkgs	25c	Flako Pie Crust	2 8 oz Pkgs 25c
FINAST COOKIES	2	Lbs	25c	Soup VEGETABLE ALICE	2 29 oz Tins 25c
UNEEDA GRAHAMS		1 Lb Pkg	17c	Clam Chowder FRIEND'S	Tin 25c
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SPECIAL PRICE THIS WEEK ONLY
8 oz Jar 10c

U. S. Is Expected To Lighten Crime As Age Accrues

(Continued from Page 1)

ing ultimate knowledge it goes on to present a mass of first-hand evidence which represents the most intimate picture of the subject which has ever been compiled.

How the Rot Spreads

The effect of unfavorable social and economic conditions in breeding crime is particularly stressed, and the studies reveal that even in the midst of comparatively high standards of living there are submerged groups in America in which an anti-social attitude comes almost as a birthright; that the dwellers in these slums are frequently drawn into the corrupt political game of big cities; that social controls which might normally cope with lawless elements have not yet caught up with the enormously rapid growth of the heterogeneous American population, or with its even greater material progress; and finally, that new mechanical developments like the automobile—whose ubiquity is of itself an expression of America's general well-being—make the task of detection and arrest of bold marauders highly difficult.

A careful monograph on "Crime and the Foreign-Born" prepared by the commission indicates pretty clearly that the general impression of the "foreigner" as responsible for high crime rates is incorrect. The newly arrived alien, generally speaking, the statistics show, is one of the most lawful members of the population. But the immigrant is, after all, an indirect cause of America's law enforcement difficulties, for the native-born children of these same law-abiding immigrants are shown to contribute far more than their quota to the country's police courts, reform schools and penitentiaries.

The inference is that family control in the immigrant's household breaks down to a certain degree, as the second generation makes adjustments to its new environment. Here, accordingly, is one of the difficulties confronting American law enforcing agencies which confronts no other police system in the world in equal degree. America has now practically shut the door to immigration, and the long-term prospect is that in this field, as in others to be discussed, the criminal element will be brought increasingly under control, and conditions gradually brought down to the norm of other older communities.

Due to Rapid Changes

Crime in American cities, the commission shows, is largely bred in so-called "transition areas." These areas exhibit "conditions of poor housing and low rentals, mobile and decreasing population, great poverty and dependency, a marked absence of the home-owning class, a largely foreign population of inferior status, high delinquency ratios, vicious gang organization, poor type of commercial recreation, and inadequate open-air play facilities in parks and playgrounds, and a tendency to inferiority in average general intelligence." These are the breeding places of American crime.

When it is remembered that American cities have grown more rapidly than those anywhere else in the world; that Chicago, for example, has just celebrated the anniversary of its founding a mere century ago, and that many other great centers have arisen from villages within the memory of living men, it will be seen that these "transition areas" in big cities are numerous, and that they are by-products of America's extraordinary expansion. Here is another cause for a high crime rate. And here again, with the gradual decline in the rate of United States population expansion, there is every indication that the situation gradually will be gotten in hand—just as it has already been put under control in slower-growing communities like Boston, Mass., where criminal statistics compare favorably with those in Europe.

The boy brought up in one of America's slum environments, the investigators point out, "is almost predestined to the life of the gang"; jobs are hard to find, while vagrancy charges only accentuate the difficulty so that a writer of another monograph in the series pertinently observes, "One wonders whether it would not be a wiser policy for New York State to establish a larger number of effective employment bureaus to prevent these difficulties in adjustment than to build new prisons to which to send men under 30 with a past record of skill in employment and no evidence of intention to break the law."

Police Have Difficult Job

"It is the complex problem of nationality that the police are called upon to grapple with," writes Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, in this connection. "They must enforce the same laws among a score of races and maintain a standard of conduct in a population coming from radically different environments."

Mr. Fosdick makes another pertinent point—and many Americans will ruefully admit its validity—"Nowhere in the world is there so great an anxiety to place the moral regulation of social affairs in the hands of the police, and nowhere are the police so incapable of carrying out such regulation."

The commission indicates that the municipal legal machinery has, in general, been given a bigger job than it could or should handle and that, all factors considered, the police forces are slowly adjusting themselves to the current changes, and doing about all that could be expected under the circumstances.

What the commission finds about the crime-engendering effect of American prisons could be said with about equal validity of most prisons over the world. It is only recently in America that the great bastille-like "maximum security" prison, costing millions of dollars, and giving the prisoners a minimum chance of regeneration, have been replaced by more humane surroundings to the benefit of the prisoner and the taxpayer's pocketbook.

Still Much Overcrowding

Segregation of incorrigibles has meant hope for the first offender through the medium of probation and parole; but still the picture of American penal overcrowding is appalling, despite the noble reforms recently worked out by Mr. Sanford Bates of the Department of Justice.

Like the foreign-born, the commission exonerates the Negro from natural criminal tendencies, and shows that in his own environment he is moderately peaceful and law-abiding. In the city, however, the Negro customarily belongs to the lower social status where crime is bred—not as a result of race, but of economic forces largely beyond his control.

Summing it up, America's high crime rate seems the result of many complex social and economic factors: The will of the Puritan to enforce morals by law; the equal contempt of the frontiersman to constituted authority; the break-down of normal social controls by the breath-taking rapidity of America's material growth, coupled with the extraordinary influx of immigrants with differing languages and viewpoints.

Analyses of America's high crime rate carry deeper basis of hope than any superficial examination, for it indicates that in most cases the causes will work themselves out in the course of time and that, with a door closed to immigration, a decreased birth rate, and a more orderly development of natural resources a stable social order will be engendered. Such social evolution will decrease crime rates to levels found in Old World countries, it is believed.

They Sought the End of the Rainbow

Upper and Lower Left and Right Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

Leader and Some Followers of a Great Ideal

Upper Left: Bronson Alcott. Upper Right: Nathaniel Hawthorne. Lower Left: George Ripley, Founder of Brook Farm. Lower Right: Ralph Waldo Emerson. Upper Center: Sketch of Brook Farm by the Author. Lower Center: Pulpit Rock.

Brook Farm Was New Deal That Succeeded as an Idea

(Continued from Page 1)

physical work supposedly well balanced in each individual. He felt sure groups of congenial spirits could demonstrate an ideal existence, with mental pursuits running parallel with chores, milking, weeding, lumbering and shoemaking.

In 1841 he, with several others, took 170 acres which Nathaniel Hawthorne characterised as "one of the most beautiful places I ever saw in my life." Nathaniel was tremendously thrilled with his first plowing and with his relations with cows and poultry, and he wrote to his mother and signed himself, "Hawthorne, Ploughman." His enthusiasm for such hard work did not, however, outlast a year, and he left to still more ardent farmers the carrying on of a great experiment in "association," in which he kept his interest.

Most such ventures in human collectivism of the Brook Farm type wreck themselves, according to recorded history, upon the rocks of uncongeniality. But here was an exception. Here were to be from 100 to 200 men, women and children bound together in one project and living under the same roof, or nearly so.

Here were to be natural farmers, mechanics, printers, tailors, cooks and bakers, teachers, writers, lecturers and clergymen sitting at the same board and rubbing shoulders at the same occupations. Scholars were not to be allowed entire days to study, but must spend their proportionate time dealing with the compost behind the barn or weeding onions on their knees, or swinging the scythe.

Only Failed Financially

It would appear that nothing less than a miracle could make of such a farm a harmonious family capable, even in a slight degree, of demonstrating to the outside world a wise and efficient plan of community living.

The Brook Farm experiment is often spoken of as a failure principally because it failed financially after seven years of devoted struggle. There are today many who scoff at the "foolish dreamers" of Brook Farm. But there are others who know what widespread influence went out from that coterie of noble spirits. So far as history recounts, as many as 200 people came to the farm for more or less extended residence, all taking some part in productive occupations.

The miracle was indeed accomplished, for those diverse personalities lived in such harmony and appreciation of each other's true worth that no clashes were recorded, no perpetual bickerings and no slanders started. Dr. Homer Doucet, a frequent visitor and a helpful physician, gave his testimony and later wrote:

"I never heard loud or boisterous language used; I never heard an oath; I never saw or heard of anyone quarreling; I never knew that anyone was ever accused or suspected of having acted in an ungentlemanly or unladylike manner anywhere on the place."

Father Hecker, who was a resident for several years, corroborated the doctor when he wrote:

"I never found the slightest evidence of sensuality, the least trace of selfishness or even a sign of the extravagance of spiritual pride."

The Idea Was a Success

There was no defeat in the Brook Farm idea, according to many who spent some time at the farm. William Henry Channing, who was very close to Ripley, and at the farm frequently, said at the end when the venture was given up:

"Never did I feel so calmly, humbly, devoutly thankful that it has been my privilege to fall in with this grandest, sublimest, surest of all movements."

Brook Farm was no Utopia of ease; there was hard, grinding work both with hand and brain. Exceptional teachers were allowed to instruct in such subjects as they loved, and topics covered, in addition to child-studies, were philosophy, art, music, languages, history and kindred subjects. There was much freedom as to hours and places where instruction was given. One of the delightful memories was of the discussion period that followed the doing of dishes, and the short time of dancing and games. Humor kept these lecture occasions from being dull even to the young.

Ripley could never be accused of being either a Communist or a Socialist. He believed in great individual freedom of expression. The farm, to be sure, was run in common; work was done by residents for board and room and instruction. One person paid for lessons in philosophy and music by baking the bread. But surplus profit went to share-owners, who had put money into the enterprise.

Published Two Magazines

Harboring so many literary men and women as Brook Farm did, an immense amount of writing resulted which was widely circulated and partly responsible for the hundreds of visitors. The Dial and the Harbinger were their two magazines of information and philosophy. Horace Greeley printed many sympathetic articles in the New York Tribune.

This was indeed a center for philosophers and educators, and would have pleased the heart of Plato. Emerson came over from Concord, as did Bronson Alcott, James Freeman Clark was a helpful neighbor. Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody contributed articles on the Farm for the Dial; Lowell was pleasantly remembered; Margaret Fuller was greatly interested. George William Curtis and his brother shared the hardships and pleasures. Many more could be mentioned.

What special significance, then, has Brook Farm for today's experiments in the Tennessee Valley and elsewhere? Does it not hold out an ideal of "abundant life" of an all-round type? Without trying to live together in one house, or so carefully selecting personnel, cannot communities still reach the same physical and cultural satisfaction as Brook Farm did at its best?

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who passed on yesterday, was noted both as an Indian fighter and as a friend of the red man. Four decades of picturesque military service began when he, newly graduated from West Point, plunged into the 1876 Sioux expedition and the following drives against the Nez Perce and Cheyenne Indians.

As late as 1931, commissioned by the Library of Congress, he called his friends from 13 tribes to a last parley at Browning, Mont. There he conversed with them in the primitive sign language which would have perished with its users. The strange method of expression, which General Scott was the only white man to master, was written indelibly into motion picture film. President Wilson advanced General Scott to Chief of Staff in 1914, and he held the post at the outbreak of the World War. It was he who suggested Gen. John J. Pershing be placed over American troops in France.

'Bring Them Back in Books' Aim of World-Girdler Poon

Four Years Afoot and Awheel Bring Bulky Volumes of Celebrities' Signatures to Enterprising Young Chinese

"Bring 'em Back Alive" is the slogan of the intrepid Frank Buck, but one of the objects of the Chinese globe-trotter Poon Tuck-ming, received at the State House yesterday by the Lieutenant-Governor, is to "bring 'em back in books."

In the course of his nearly four years of travel afoot and awheel, he has already completed three volumes of autographs. These, filled with famous signatures, including that of Mahatmi Ghandi, have been mailed home, and a fourth is well along toward completion. In it are the names of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and numbers of ambassadors, mayors, university presidents and lesser lights in the firmament of American life.

Besides these bulky volumes, the young traveler has received great numbers of interesting gifts, typical of the countries through which he has passed. Nabobs, potentates, premiers and mere city officials have all done their bit, in this way, to contribute to the "one man museum" which Mr. Poon expects to establish when eventually he returns home. Since much of his journeying is done on foot, with all his luggage packed on his back in a species of haversack acquired in Norway, all these gifts are immediately mailed to China.

It was on June 28, 1930, that Poon Tuck-ming, set out from the ancestral home at Huchow, a town 100 miles from Shanghai. Shouldering his knapsack, he stepped out on foot to Indo-China. Here he acquired a bicycle and wheeled his way after the setting sun. At Singapore he boarded a ship bound for Calcutta. Arrived there he pedaled on once more. It took him six months to pay all the Indian visits which he planned. On through Persia and Arabia he went into Egypt. Then on foot he journeyed through Europe, going as far north as Norway and finally sailing from England for New York.

From New York he walked to Chicago, spending two months on the trip and visiting Washington on the way. In Chicago he yielded to a long cherished desire to own a motorcycle. Although he had never had any dealings with one before, he bought a second-hand machine and made the trip back to Boston in three days.

From Boston he intends to swing down into the southern states and then up to Chicago again for the world's fair, before leaving for South America, New Zealand, and the Philippines.

So far the trip has cost him rather less than $5000—including the motorcycle and a $150 high-speed camera.

To the Chinese, wherever he goes, he represents a point of contact with their brothers all over the world, and is received accordingly with enthusiasm. To the children he is almost a legendary figure by now. At an open air meeting held in his honor on Tyler Street this week, under the auspices of a number of Chinese associations, more than 180 children thronged around him in admiration.

This interest in the world as a whole is just what he hopes to arouse in his people and is one of the main objects of this pilgrimage to "his own back yard" by way of the world.

Germany Cannot Pay, Berlin Paper Claims

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—The conference of representatives of Germany's creditors here inspired the newspaper Angriff to declare frankly in a front-page editorial today that Germany cannot pay and big world banks ought to face the facts courageously.

Any German laborer, the editorial said, would tell the 13 international bankers assembled here to discuss the transfer problem as follows:

"Buy our goods so we can pay! But don't think Germany will acknowledge a debt of the slavery born at Versailles which can only be maintained through lowering the standard of living and letting the worker starve. Our May 1 slogan is that the workers will rise to defend themselves against this."

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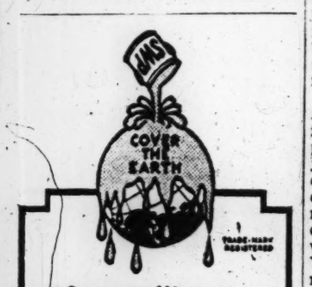

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IT'S true . . . you get the finest cabins, the finest public rooms, the finest decks, the best the ship has to offer . . . all at low Tourist Class fares, when you sail on one of these large Red Star liners. Regular sailings to and from Southampton, Havre and Antwerp. Minimum fares—Tourist Class $117.50 One Way, $212 Round Trip; Third Class $82 One Way, $144.50 Round Trip.
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Our Spring Song IS A Surf Song
With our lazy Sun Decks as first balcony, the sea for a stage, and a backdrop of clear blue sky, the breakers are putting on a continuous show for all our spring guests. To every one attending the performance we offer a complete program for a sparkling spring holiday. Outside there's golf, riding and tennis. In the hotels, our game rooms, music and varied entertainments will keep you amused, while inspired food and a thousand little comforts cater to that habit of fine living. Christian Science church in our block.
American Plan—Room with bath
One person—single room
CHALFONTE $7 up
HADDON HALL $8 up
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ATLANTIC CITY

The pair that draws a full house every time
DRAKE'S handy layer CAKE
With red, ripe strawberries—either crushed for a sauce, drenched in cream or nestling in a luscious shortcake. A grand dessert for tomorrow's dinner!

HUNGRY?
Pantry-peeking and refrigerator rummaging are excellent indoor sports about this time. But when lusty appetites are considered, it's well to have an idea or two in mind—R&R READY-COOKED CHICKEN MEAT* is THE BIG IDEA. Keep several tins on hand.
When you buy R&R you know that you are getting the most flavorsome, quality-protected chicken to be had.
* Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food.
FREE RECIPES—telling how to prepare more delicious Chicken Dishes. Write for them.
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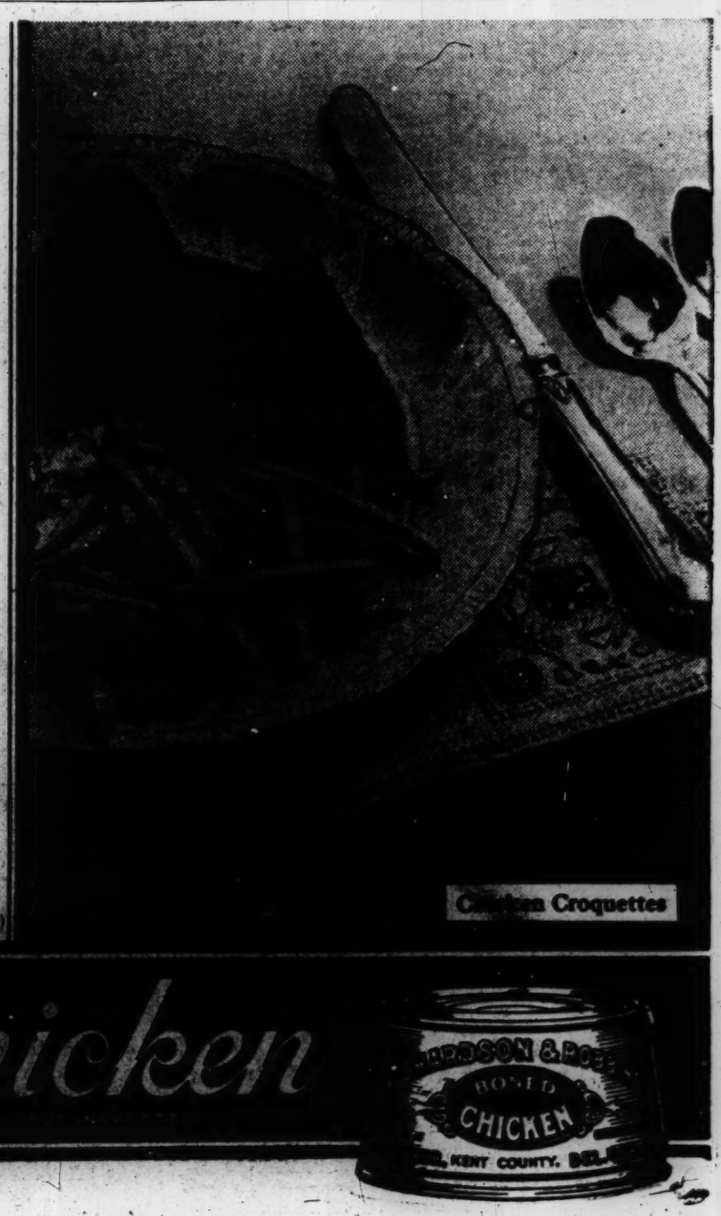


Mayor Voted Modified Power To Make Economies in Boston With City Council's Consent

Weather Bureau Tells the World That April Was Warmer Than Usual; 60,000 Return to ERA Jobs After Week's Enforced Vacation

City Hall

Shackles Struck

Legal shackles hindering Mayor Mansfield from economizing through departmental consolidation were partly struck off yesterday. The House passed to be engrossed the bill giving him power, with City Council approval, to consolidate and abolish departments.

Mayor Mansfield wanted power to consolidate and abolish departments, without City Council approval. But hostile councilors instilled a legislative fear that the Mayor might install a "spoils system" in the name of economy. The Mayor feels that a hostile Council will not be sympathetic with his consolidation plans, that delays in the Council would counteract the benefits. If the Senate passes the bill the Mayor's plans may still succeed—especially with Councilors Clement A. Morton and Henry L. Shattuck backing Mr. Mansfield.

Hostile Council

The City Council's hostility to the Mayor was both vented and curbed yesterday. Venting, the members withheld approval of 33 of 55 Mansfield constable appointments. Twenty-two were approved—seven reappointments and 15 who are particular choices of a majority of the councilors.

Curbing, the Council "about-faced" on the $375,000 Northern Avenue Bridge, when it passed the Mayor's loan order. Immediate construction was authorized. Approval was withheld on the Mayor's request for a federal grant on the $350,000 police radio and communications bill until Mayor Mansfield informs the Council the amount of the federal grant, which is usually 30 per cent on a PWA project.

Councilor Clement A. Norton obtained passage of an order demanding that the city of Boston take over the title of Boston real estate on which $2,500,000 taxes are overdue. He declared the measure is aimed at large buildings and apartment house owners who can pay, and not against the home owner who cannot pay taxes because of unemployment. The latter will be exempt.

New Welfare Faces

Four new faces adorn the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare in Boston today. Mr. Felix Vorenberg, president of Gilchrist Company, is one; Miss Frances G. Curtis, former Boston school committee member, another; Mr. James A. McMurry, president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, a third, and Dr. Frank M. Leonardi, North End lawyer and dentist, the last. All have been appointed by Mayor Mansfield.

These appointments may be short-lived, however. Mayor Mansfield has before the House a bill which would put a commissioner and two deputies, all paid, in charge of welfare instead of the present unpaid advisory council.

Clerical Skirmish

Mayor Mansfield has won his economy skirmish with the Municipal Clerk Association. A few weeks ago the organization fired a blast against the Mayor, criticizing his pay-roll economy. The Mayor invited them to offer suggestions to lower the pay roll. Their answers were new income plans.

They were asked again for a fair and workable plan for equitably reducing the municipal pay roll. Today the clerks retired from the field, wrote the Mayor that they "cannot present any plan which will further decrease the wages."

Strikes

Greek Chorus

Against a drop scene of 38 factories in six Massachusetts towns, leather workers today set the stage for a general strike.

First act came yesterday with a Greek chorus of leather workers demanding a closed shop and a 25 per cent wage increase.

Employers agreed to the closed shop, but would not agree to cover the wage increase. So today the Greek chorus changed costume and paraded before the 38 factories, picketing them.

While the second act—a further attempt to settle differences amicably—goes on, leather business comes to a stop.

Recovery

60,000 Back to Work

"Needy towns contain the needy people," seems to be the line of reasoning pursued by Mr. Joseph P. Carney, State Administrator of ERA for Massachusetts. For he hands both Newton and Brookline, the State's most prosperous city and town, a drastic cut in ERA funds.

At the same time Boston gets a raise along with other cities and towns where welfare aid is a serious problem.

Ending a holiday during which time all ERA projects were at a standstill, 50,000 men and women trooped back to work in Massachusetts yesterday, another 10,000 today, and a hoped-for increase ahead.

New Eagles for Old

Today the code eagle takes the field replacing the well known blue variety. The Blue Eagle signified little beyond the desire of its owner to cooperate in the recovery program. The new Code Eagle is a definite sign that the one displaying the bird is operating under a definite code approved by NRA.

Says Mr. P. A. O'Connell, NRA director for Massachusetts, "when patronizing a concern that has the Eagle, the customer can be sure that the goods he buys were made under proper working conditions, by workmen who receive fair wages . . . that the goods are truthfully represented."

Phantom Jobs

Unemployed persons who go to employment agencies for work are often sent chasing "phantom jobs." They pay their fees and go after jobs that never existed. So came the charge at a hearing before the legislative Committee on Ways and Means at the State House today.

The committee was hearing a bill giving the commissioner of labor authority to revoke the licenses of any employment agency engaged in unfair practices. Mr. Edwin S. Smith, State Commissioner of Labor, said that in California, prior to enactment of the state employment agency law, private agencies had "gypped" workers of $70,000 by sending them to mythical jobs. The practice is prevalent here, he added.

Miss Grace E. Cook, secretary of the Employment Agencies Association, countered, charging that the labor organizations are back of the legislation to increase their membership. "With the private agencies driven out it will be necessary for the worker to have a union card if he wants a job. We are fighting to prevent the workers from being forced to take out union cards in order to secure employment."

Legislation

Action Speeds Up

With proroguing time hopefully set for late May, the Massachusetts legislature snapped the legislative bail back a little faster yesterday.

The Senate

Concurred with House in approving Governor Ely's amendment to the salary restoration bill, whereby all state employees will have one-third of their salary restored;

Substituted for adverse committee report the bill increasing salaries of members of the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission;

Oredered to third reading bill making financial year of municipalities coincide with the calendar year. In 10 cities the financial year ends Nov. 30. It would be Happy New Year on the ledger of every city if the legislation prevailed;

Accepted, as expected, the adverse committee report on a bill calling for an investigation of prevailing rates charged for telephone service. Investigation definitely checkmated, for Senate concurs in action of the House.

The House

Passed to be engrossed a bill giving Mayor Mansfield of Boston power to consolidate city departments with the approval of the City Council; (see "City Hall")

Substituted for adverse committee report requiring that pick clocks be required on looms in textile factories;

Passed to be engrossed bill authorizing construction of station in the Beacon Street extension of the Boylston Street subway between the Boston & Albany tracks and Audubon Circle.

Weather

Nine Out of Thirty

Weepy April was dry-eyed this year—or nearly so. The high shower content of the month was cut down to nine days out of the month's total. And the average, says Mr. G. Harold Noyes, U. S. Weather Forecaster at Boston, is eleven.

While a lot of folks remember April with a shiver, Mr. Noyes says curtly, "Warmer than usual." In fact it was 1.5 degrees above average. Maybe it was the nose-dive registered on thermometers in the opening days of the month when the mercury skidded from a high of 72 to a low of 32 within three days, that caused all the shivers.

Miscellaneous

Successful Cleanliness

Do clean motion pictures pay?

The Newton Study Council for the improvement of motion pictures learned that a "movie" suitable for family parties was to be shown in a local theater. Ladies interested in the movement for better pictures campaigned by telephone. Instead of the typical small Monday night audience, the house was sold out.

Mixed Play

Fifteen opponents at the same time, ten at checkers and five at chess, was the quiet pastime of Mr. William C. Michael at a Newton Y. M. C. A. exhibition. Mr. Michael's scores: at checkers, won 8, drew 2; at chess, won 4, drew 1.

Mulloney Trial

No Over-Shoulder Reading

When a lawyer reads to a jury parts of records in an important trial, should opposing counsel look over his shoulder to see that it is read correctly?

Judge Hugh G. McClellan in Federal Court today ruled that such a practice would not be necessary in the case of Daniel C. Mulloney, on trial in connection with alleged violations of the National Banking Act while president of the collapsed Federal National Bank.

Defense Attorney Marvin C. Taylor in referring to records in books of the bank and prior to his reading excerpts to the jury gave Mr. Irving G. McCann, government prosecutor, an opportunity to follow the reading by looking over his shoulder.

Before Mr. McCann had a chance to accept or reject Mr. Taylor's offer, Judge McClellan declared, "It will not be necessary to look over shoulders."

Today's session was given over to the reading of more records of the bank by the defense in an attempt to disprove the Government's contention that Mr. Mulloney was the only power in the Federal National.

Style Show for Coeds

North Carolina State College holds an annual style show in which coeds in home economics courses display cotton dresses they made as a part of their classroom work.

Gov. Ely Announces Near East Bundle Day

IN A PROCLAMATION issued today, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts sponsors the Near East Clothing Drive and designates "Bundle Day" as Monday, May 21.

The proclamation follows:

"The Near East Relief, an organization chartered under an Act of Congress for the purpose of clothing, feeding and instructing the destitute orphans and adult refugees in the Near East, has appealed to us for much-needed aid in the continuance of their worthy enterprise.

"Conditions are so much worse in the Near East than anywhere else this year, that I am glad at this time, on behalf of the Near East, to appeal to the people of Massachusetts to cooperate heartily and generously in this splendid endeavor to clothe over 50,000 absolutely destitute human beings.

"Monday, May 21, 1934, has been designated as Near East Bundle Day. It is my sincere hope that all citizens and all public officials throughout the Commonwealth will do everything within their power to make this clothing drive eminently successful.

"The fire and police chiefs have designated all fire and police stations as depositories where bundles may be left for the Near East."

'Commons' Reviews 40 Years' Service To Chicago's Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 1—The first social settlement in the United States to be founded by a family group is celebrating its fortieth anniversary here this week with reunions of its earliest residents and neighbors.

Dr. Graham Taylor, who astonished his academic circle four decades ago when he took his family, including two little girls, to live in a poor working-class neighborhood, where he thought they could be of service to the community, today sees the fruition of his hopes.

One of these little girls, now head resident of this neighborhood center, Chicago Commons, is president of the National Federation of Settlements. The name of Miss Leah D. Taylor, is almost as well known in social service as that of her distinguished father, who is still active in the work.

As for the settlement itself, it is now at its peak of usefulness if judged by the number of neighborhood folk who avail themselves of its services. Some 7000 times a week the threshold of its entrance is crossed by these people, and a deep path worn in the stone is a vivid testimony to the success of the experiment in practical religion made by Dr. Taylor.

Another testimony is seen in letters which are pouring in from all parts of the country this week from former residents and "neighbors." Many of the early residents have set in motion ever-widening waves of social service in their own communities. Some have become nationally known. Typical of the tributes being received from these people is a letter from Mr. John P. Gavit, one of the editors of the Survey, who said, "We never fail to count our period of settlement residence a major factor in our education."

Three Important German Newspapers Cease Publication

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN April 30—Three more German newspapers ceased publication today.

They are the Deutsche Tageszeitung, Frankfürter Nachtrichten and the Hamburgische Correspondent. All of them played an important part in the Germany of the past The Tageszeitung, which has been in existence 40 years, was before the war the great agrarian newspaper, representing conservative land-owning classes in opposition to the growing industrialism of Germany and the increasing influence of town and public life. After 1919 it broadened its policy somewhat, so as to appeal to the interest of smaller farmers in south and west Germany.

The Frankfürter Nachrichten—not to be confused with the more widely known Frankfürter Zeitung—had run for more than two centuries, having been founded in 1722, while the Hamburgische Correspondent was 150 years old.

Apart from the disappearance of many former well-known bourgeois newspapers for financial and other reasons, a number of newspapers continue to be prohibited periodically. The most recent among these is the Kölnische Volkszeitung and the Essner Volkszeitung, both banned for short periods because the printer placed a question mark instead of an exclamation mark in President von Hindenburg's birthday message to Herr Adolf Hitler recently.

Charlotte to Enjoy Tulips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Residents of this section of the Carolinas had the opportunity to inspect 12,000 tulips of scores of varieties at the J. B. Ivey gardens here. Mr. Ivey has imported hundreds of new bulbs from Holland during the last year, and this will be the first time that many of the more exotic varieties have been seen in Charlotte. About 2000 persons visited the Ivey gardens last year.

Auto Theft Insurance Is Lower

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 1—Automobile owners here begin benefitting today from an approximate reduction of 26 per cent in theft insurance rates made possible by the declining record of automobile thefts, it is announced by the Chicago Crime Commission.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Cleveland: Roosevelt

Conditions which are now shaping themselves in Washington recall that indomitable Democrat, Grover Cleveland, twenty-second and twenty-fourth Presidents of the United States. Stephen Grover—so the big New Yorker was christened—deserved the title "Presidents" for along about the periods he was at the federal helm it took something like twice the ordinary-sized Chief Executive to carry on.

Stephen Grover Cleveland had "panics" and "hard times" to deal with. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has had a world-baffling "depression." Cleveland had a balky Congress "on his hands" (that phrase, I think, originated with him). Roosevelt has just experienced one toss from the saddle in the recent passage willy-nilly of the veterans' compensation boost in the House offices bill. His tariff revision measure is bound to stir up the local "Dogs of War" in Congress. And before he wins the fight he'll know he's been in battle.

Roosevelt loves the battles of wits, while Cleveland, of less finesse in statecraft or the wiles of politics, was like a big bulldog. Once he got his teeth in any proposition he didn't know how to let go. His second Administration was war to the hilt with Congress from start to finish.

Recalling a Honeymoon

And this all reminds me of a laughable incident in that old Union Station in Pittsburgh where I earned some "spurs" and got my cocky comb cut plenty often in the very young gay nineties.

Grover Cleveland had just married a beautiful and winsome girl and the bridegroom-President and his bride First-Lady-of-the-Land were taking a wedding tour.

'Twas a dour and soggy night when their train with the presidential couple in a special car at the end of a long sleek line of red Pennsylvania cars drew into the train shed of that dingy old station. Of course a mighty crowd was there even if it was Republican Pittsburgh.

City officialdom, reporters and a sturdy "thin blue line" of police surrounded the rear platform of the honeymooners' car. Cheers tore the drisly air into rags.

Presently the big, burly President appeared with his winsome bride on his arm. The crowds pressed as close as the police allowed. One devoted and zealous Democrat managed to climb to the roof of the car. Along the roof he scrambled till he got to the end overlooking the nation's Chief and his wife.

Then he seated himself and hunched over still farther. Remember that car had come all the way from Jersey City, over the mountains and through the long and smoky tunnels. The roof of that car was as slimy from grease, smoke, dust, and grease as it could be.

He Slipped!

Just as the patriotic Democrat atop the car reached the pitch of the roof his anchorage gave way and down athwart the burly shoulders of Grover Cleveland smeared two big boots, one on each shoulder, and then down over the spotless shirt front and vest.

Like an Andalusian Bull at bay, Cleveland shook the scared man into the arms of the Pittsburgh police while the remarks he made ranged from pimiento to capsicum and finally a stream of verbal tabasco that was thoroughly expressive.

The crowd roared its approval. The police made ready to annihilate the man.

Mrs. Cleveland, while the President spoke liquid-fire, laid her hand on his arm and said: "Groveh; Groveh!" oh so reprovingly and reproachfully. And to the police of the Smoky City she said: "Don't harm the man, Gentlemen! He just wanted to see the President. Let him go, Please—Please!" Well, the bluecoats did. They couldn't withstand such pretty pleading.

Then the official newly-weds went in out of the cheers and the smoky damp and the train moved on.

Ruth Jones.

Strawberry Pickers Camping in Ozarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo., May 1—Several thousand itinerant berry pickers—men, women and children—are camped along the Ozark highways waiting for the strawberry harvest to begin. Cool weather during April has caused a setback of several weeks in berry ripening.

Mr. Carl Vollenweider, veteran grower here, estimates the 1934 yield from the Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas at about 2500 carloads. The Blakemore, a new variety introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, is bearing for the first time this spring.

Miss Goldman Says Enforced Good-By To New York City

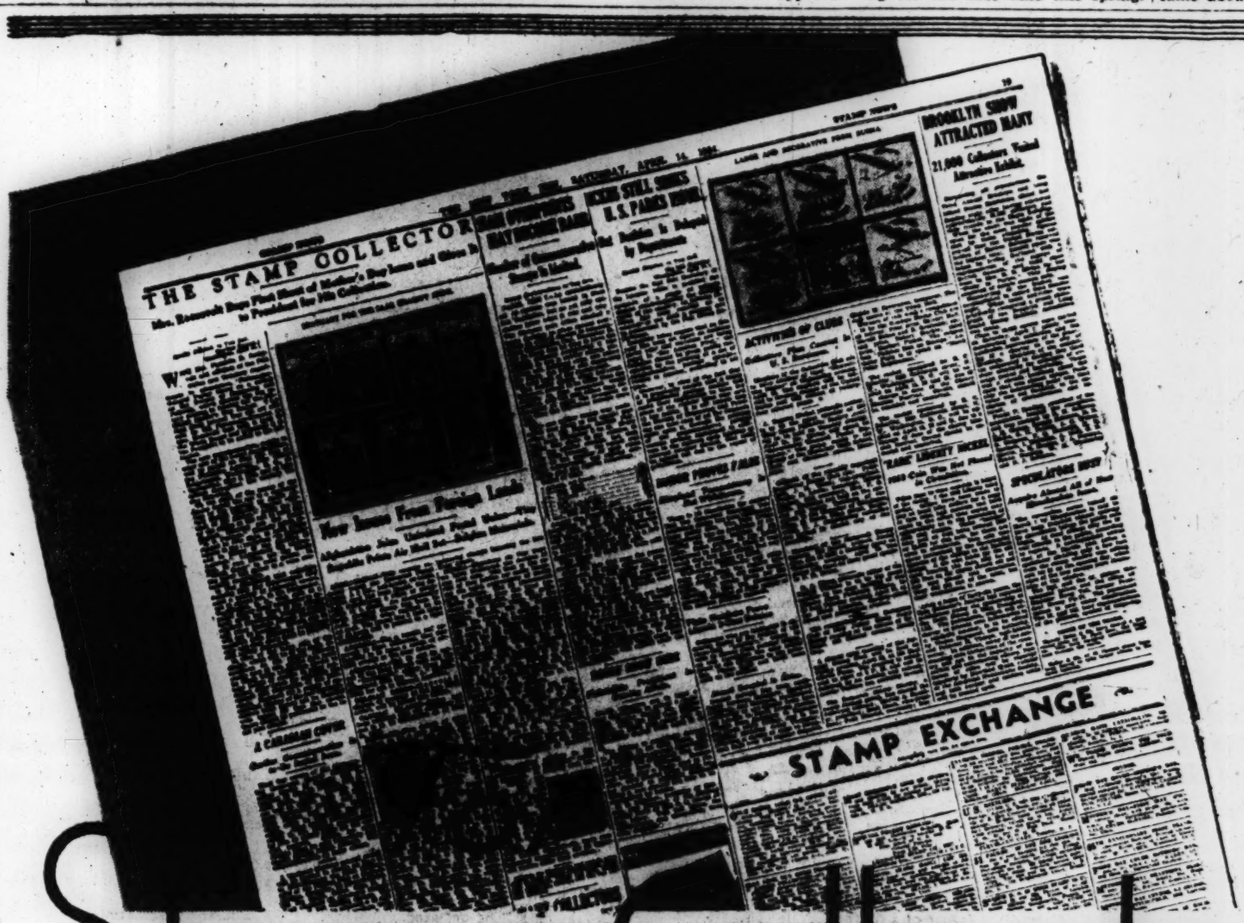
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Miss Emma Goldman, stormy petrel of American radicalism when it was in its infancy, said a regretful good-by to New York City today when she left here for Canada.

"New York is my city," she said "It was my city 30 years ago. Of course, I would like to stay here. No other place can mean so much to me."

Miss Goldman came here on a 90-day passport, the visa expiring at midnight tonight. She was unable to obtain an extension of this visa, but goes away hoping to be able to make another trip here next fall. Meanwhile, she said she would stay in Canada.

Miss Goldman declared she was "much impressed with the tremendous social awakening on the part of the American people. "Of course, there has been time for many changes in the order of things during the years I have been in Europe. I imagine that most of the changes came about in the last few years."



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Paris Observes Quiet May Day; Troops on Guard

Political Disturbances in Provinces Quelled by Police

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 1—Its streets filled with peaceful crowds buying the traditional Labor Day bouquets of lillies of the valley, and its barracks filled with heavily armed soldiers ready to quell any uprising, Paris passed a calm May Day.

Fifteen hundred Communists, following an afternoon-long demonstration at the Porte de Vincennes, attempted shortly before dusk to march into Paris but were driven back by police, who injured 10.

Although early reports from the provinces disclosed outbreaks of political rioting, the vaunted intention of radicals to precipitate a general strike had apparently failed. Although a few factories closed as a precaution, the public services and stores in general that remained open were unaffected by the much publicized threats.

The "night before" outbreaks found 400 Leftists at Nantes, not far from here, rioting over a close Sunday election. Police quelled the uprising after one person was injured. Another outbreak at Angers was also dispersed by police. There were a few casualties.

Extraordinarily complete precautions taken by the Government, particularly its action in ostentatiously bringing thousands of extra infantry, cavalry and artillery troops into the capital, appeared to have dampened the ardor even of Communists.

Although noisy meetings were held in Paris and other parts of France, there was practically no response to the Communist leaders' call for a general strike in protest against recent pay cuts among all government employees.

Stoppage of work appears to have been no more complete than on previous Labor Days. In Paris, all public services continued to function about as usual and railroads maintained their schedules.

Stalin Reviews Parade Of Army Corps in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP)—Soviet Russia celebrated May Day today with a parade of the Moscow Garrison through Red Square.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt of the United States, his assistant military attache, Mr. Thomas D. White, and 12 other officials of the American Embassy watched with interest as the full army corps passed in review before Mr. Joseph Stalin and other high officials of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. The soldiers preceded a procession of citizens who jammed Red Square with their slowly moving throng throughout the afternoon.

Police Route Parades On Separate Paths in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Under surveillance of 1500 policemen, New York's May Day celebrants marched today to illustrate the unity of the working classes.

Officials took the usual precautions. They also routed Communist and Socialist paraders along paths which did not approach each other. "Down with the NRA!" some of the marchers shouted. Gaudy floats—an innovation—appeared in the parade.

No Crown Ever Rested Easier

The Queen of the May Receives Her Crown

The Annual Ceremony of Coronation of the Queen of the May Is One of the Events Most Looked Forward To at This English Children's School.

This particular picture was taken in Hertfordshire, but its duplicate could have been found in many other English towns on a similar occasion, as the May Day festivities of Old England are one of the most popular of the present period. Dancing around the Maypole and the hanging of May baskets also are a part of the traditional ceremonies widely celebrated to usher in the bright, warm days of spring.

Hitler Praises Germans For Recovery Progress

BERLIN, May 1 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in his May Day address in Tempelhof Air Field today praised the German people for their progress toward recovery.

Germany, he said, in reiterating claims for arms equality, is willing to sacrifice just as much as other nations will. "Germany knows no revenge. We extend our hand to any nations willing to coöperate with us."

Spain Observes Holiday

MADRID, May 1 (AP)—A holiday spirit prevailed in Spain today, as workers celebrated May Day with a complete shutdown of commerce, industry and local transportation. Only railroad workers were on the job. Others went on excursions, or marched in parades. Police were not needed up to late afternoon.

Belgium Observances Quiet

BRUSSELS, May 1 (AP)—Police and gendarmerie were mobilized against violence today, but May Day demonstrations moved ahead with no apparent sign of trouble. Ten Communists have been arrested in raids conducted within the last few days.

Few Arrests in Tokyo

TOKYO, May 1 (AP)—"Pay labor wage scales befitting people of a first class power," read banners carried by 7000 marchers in Tokyo's May Day parades today. There were few arrests.

Only One Meeting in Italy

ROME, May 1 (AP)—The German colony was the only group in Italy to celebrate May Day today—at least openly. No disturbances were reported. In Italy membership in the Communist Party means jail.

Seven Shot at Havana Parade

HAVANA, May 1 (AP)—Bullets fired from roofs into ranks of 10,000 marching Communists today killed one man and wounded six others. Four of the wounded were marchers, one a policeman, and one a soldier.

English-Speaking Alliance Needed, MacDonald Says

Bingham Presents Gifts to Royal Institute in London

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1—It is characteristic of the importance attaching here to American-British coöperation that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, should have left the Commons last night in the midst of a debate, to devote his evening to speaking on this topic.

The occasion was the presentation to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Great Britain's premier association for study of world conditions, of gifts of deep interest to all Britishers. This presentation was made by Mr. Robert W. Bingham, the American Ambassador. He presented 75 volumes on foreign relations of the United States compiled from records of America going back to the year 1781. They were donated by members of the American Council of Foreign Relations, a sister institution in the United States to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. A bust of Mr. Elihu Root was presented by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, long a munificent contributor to the resources of the institute.

The gathering was representative of all that is prominent in the political and intellectual life of Britain. Its occurrence at the present moment is regarded as significant for two reasons: Firstly, the United States and Great Britain stand together today practically alone among great world powers as active upholders of democratic ideals of freedom of speech and press, and self-government; secondly, upon American and British coöperation may now depend more directly than ever before these issues, no less than those of preservation of peace and restoration of material prosperity.

The place where the assemblance took place, Premier MacDonald said, was worthy of the objects which brought it together. It was in Chatham House, long the home of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, the great eighteenth century British statesman whose last words in Parliament were an unavailing protest against George III's shortsighted policy responsible in 1776 for breaking of unity of the English-speaking race.

Mr. Bingham, Mr. MacDonald and the audience they addreased, all showed the deep tradition of democracy and "our spiritual attitude toward our responsibilities, to ourselves and to the world."

Premier MacDonald also dwelt upon the fact that while differences between American and British peoples are on the surface their agreement belongs to reality. He compared the Anglo-American misunderstandings of the past to the monsters of Loch Ness.

May Day 'Uprising' Honors Shoe Capitalist

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—More than 100,000 residents of four communities in southern New York joined yesterday to pay homage to Mr. George F. Johnson, noted industrialist, in a unique May Day festival in suburban Endicott that continued far into the night.

Emphasizing the complete harmony between Labor and Capital existing in the vast Endicott-Johnson shoe industry, of which Mr. Johnson is president, the communities of Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott and Union suspended all public activities to take part in the celebration.

Mr. Johnson, known to his fellow residents of the shoe center as "George F." in a brief talk stressed the interdependence of Labor and Capital. "I have always put Labor first," he declared.

Americans Urged To Boycott Austria

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, today in a May Day radio speech, urged Americans to support an unofficial economic boycott against Austria in protest against the dictatorship of Chancellor Dollfuss.

"Liberty-loving Americans ought to demand that Austrian trade commissioners, now in this country, be sent home empty-handed," he said. "We ought to ask of our Government diplomatic protest against the Austrian as well as against the German terror."

Socialists, he said, had made Vienna the world's model municipality—"One of the world's greatest achievements, a beacon of hope for mankind." Today "all vestige of democracy and tolerance" is gone.

North Carolina G. O. P. Is Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Republican State Convention, the first major party gathering in this State to take place since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, adopted a platform calling for continuance and strict enforcement of the State's prohibition law. The Democratic convention will not be held until after the June primaries.

New York Hobby Show Proves 'All Is Not Junk That Clutters'

Interesting Bits of Everything From Old Stamps to Sarah Bernhardt's Jeweled Belt Shown in Booths by Proud Collectors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—"A Little of Everything." So ran the motto over one of the booths in the Hobby Collectors' Show held in the R. C. A. Building, where it occupied two floors and displayed collections whose value was estimated at approximately $2,000,000. Paraphrased to read, "A Great Deal of Everything," this sign might have served as the slogan for this exposition, unparalleled in the history of a city to which few experiences are novel.

When the show, which closed last night, is viewed in retrospect, one is particularly aware how insufficient is a superficial judgment of anything. If all is not gold that glitters, neither is all junk that clutters.

Antiques and Sentiment

Antique furnishings of the nineteenth century filled 60 booths and looked too much like portions of Lexington Avenue transplanted to be exciting. Thirty stalls of postage stamps required the enthusiasm of the specialist in order to speak understandingly, but buried under heaps of such obvious material as hooked rugs, laces, prints and household ornaments lay items of very real value and often touching sentiment.

In the historical collections were shown a draft of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Robert E. Lee's order to put John Brown under lock and key after Harper's Ferry, a table used by George Washington in Morristown about 1776, a map of the New England and North Atlantic States printed in 1700, a map of New York City dated 1796, on which the present Forty-second Street is called Steuben Street, and Fifth Avenue is named Middle Road; a topaz ring worn by Baron von Steuben, America's first drill master, and theatrical mementos such as a stage-jeweled belt worn by Sarah Bernhardt when she played Empress Theodora, a gold box given to Jenny Lind by Queen Victoria and a brooch watch given to the same singer by Florence Nightingale.

Beaded Bell-Pulls

Sentimental associations were stirred by early American dolls, beaded bell-pulls—which have a way of reviving in the memory or imagination those stately houses of old in whose kitchens rows of wire-hung bells responded to the upstairs jerk of these substantial cords—table services of black and white milk glass with open borders into which ribbons were run by esthetic housekeepers, models of old clipper ships, dear to those with a whaling ancestry; paper-bound dime novels, and decrepit bicycles built for one, for two, for four.

The curios—singularly worthless intrinsically—seemed to exert a particular fascination over visitors. There were match-box labels with advertising slogans on their backs, steamboat tickets, merit cards with mottos upon them once awarded to the faithful student, and old wooden savings banks.

The scientific collections showed minerals, corals, fossils, meteorites and early American equipment for factories and transportation. Maj. Paul M. Chamberlain showed a fine collection of timepieces which demonstrated the evolution of time-indicating mechanism from 1573 until today.

Teaching "Collecting"

Thus the visitor to the show was constantly informed—a little, at least—about a great many things.

The Brooklyn Museum indicated by a display of educational material what it does to interest children in collecting; the Y. M. C. A. showed its methods of stimulating boys to make things—for making may be just as fine a hobby as collecting—and the exhibit of the New York Museum of Science and Industry presented a wealth of suggestive subject material.

Filipino Legislature Votes for Independence

MANILA, P. I., May 1 (AP)—Exactly 36 years after the Battle of Manila Bay, the Philippine Legislature today voted acceptance of the Tydings-McDuffie measure, thereby taking the first step on the road to complete independence of the Philippines.

Meeting in special session, the Legislature joyously approved a resolution accepting self-government and prepared to take action to bring about separate government in 1945. The Tydings-McDuffie measure, signed March 31 by President Roosevelt, provides for independence after a decade under the Administration of a transition commonwealth government with a Filipino chief executive.

Weirton Company Says Government Foments Trouble

WILMINGTON, Del., May 1—The Federal Government went to bat in U. S. District Court yesterday on its petition to prevent Weirton Steel Company interference in the balloting of its employees for collective bargaining representatives.

Charging that the present organization of Weirton employees is dominated by the company, Mr. James Lawrence Fly, representing the Attorney-general's office termed the union "a sham and a shame."

Counsel for the Weirton company asserted the concern had acted in accordance with the NRA in the election last December and stated the National Labor Board could have supervised the election but did not do so. "Peaceful relations" between the company and its employees would be disturbed by authorization of another election, it was contended.

Judge John P. Nields allowed each side 10 minutes to present its case and unlimited time for argument. The Government proceeded with argument first.

Continental Oil Income

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Continental Oil Company had first quarter net income of $1,311,482, equal to 38 cents a share, compared with a deficit of $2,825,247 in the 1933 period.

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4 Colorful Days—1 day each Banff and Emerald Lake, 2 days Chateau Lake Louise. 126 miles motoring. All-Expense . $50

Tours begin Banff or Field. All include rooms, meals, transfers. Purchasers of Tours may extend Stop-Overs on payment daily rate—Banff—$3; Lake Louise—$3; Emerald Lake—$7. Hotels open June 22 to Sept. 10. Reduced Summer Round Trip fare to Banff, also Special 45-Day Round Trip Fare.

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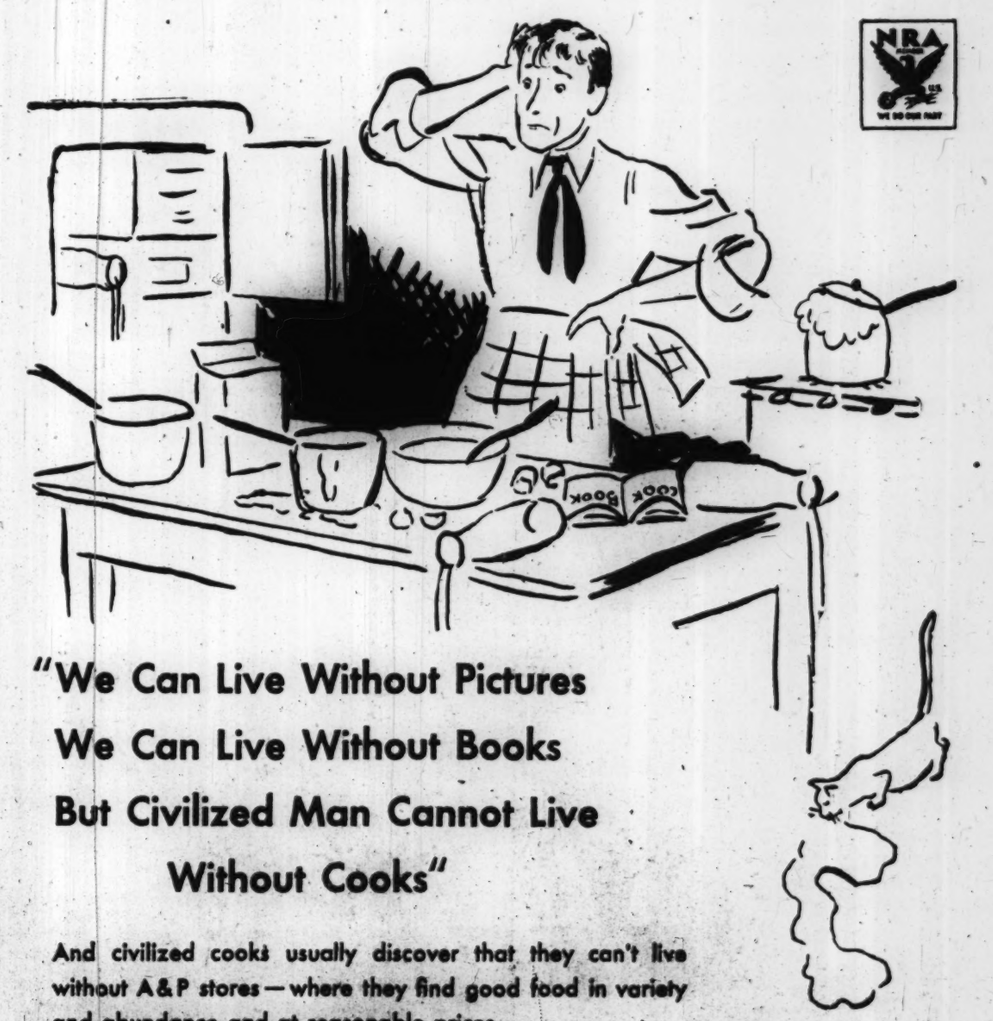

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South Africans Pass Bill to End Race Hostilities

Dominion's Independence Set on Statute Book by Status Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A "Charter of national feeling, wiping out the old hostility between the Dutch and British in South Africa" is how Mr. Patrick Duncan, a member of the Government, describes the Status Bills which the House of Assembly passed here today. Similarly, Gen. Jan C. Smuts hails them as "a charter of liberation from mischievous constitutional doubts and fears of the past."

The main purpose of the new legislation is described by its sponsors as bringing the constitution of the Union into conformity with the British Statute of Westminster, which carried out the "Balfour Declaration" as to the status of the Dominions unanimously adopted by the Imperial Conference in London, 1926. The new law is regarded as carrying out the implications of the Balfour declaration that the dominions had grown to full nationhood and therefore enjoyed the same status in the Empire as Great Britain.

Under the new bills the Statute of Westminster becomes an integral part of the Union's Constitution. In addition South Africa, like Canada, is to have its own Great Seal for all state documents; "disallowance" by the King of laws passed by the Union is abolished. This privilege, it is pointed out, has not been exercised since 1872, and is, in fact already obsolete. Henceforth the law will be in accordance with the established custom that the King acts exclusively on the advice of his South African Ministers. He will also keep in touch with them through his personal representative in South Africa, the Governor-General, instead of through the Dominions Office. The Governor-General gets the right to dismiss the Cabinet and dissolve Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Not to Cut Ties

Early forecasts of the bills aroused some apprehension that they might not merely weaken the link between the Union and Great Britain but actually sever it. Publication of the text, however, and today's triumphal passage through the House, have allayed the fears of all but a comparatively small section of the people: to the majority it seems clear that the bills do no more than stabilize the *de facto* position.

There is, as a matter of fact, no desire to cut the imperial painter.

Crown Symbol of Unity

What the Dutch-speaking South Africans want, from Gen. J. S. B. Hertzog down to the noisiest backveld tub-thumper, is to have the satisfaction of knowing that they are a member of the British Commonwealth by choice and not by compulsion. It was the South African delegation, led by General Hertzog and Mr. C. Havenga, that was most insistent on a clear definition of dominion status being laid down by the Imperial Conference in London, 1926.

The Statute of Westminster passed by the British Parliament in 1931 to implement the decisions of the 1926 conference so far as Britain is concerned, laid it down that the Crown is a "symbol of free association of the Members of the British Commonwealth." South Africa takes this to mean that the Crown is a symbol of unity rather than an instrument of authority.

The Status Bills were the child of Coalition between the two political parties, the Nationalist Party and the South African Party. Fusion not merely of the two parties but of the two races they represent, the Dutch and the Anglo Saxon, will, it is hoped, be the child of the Status Bills.

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America to Japan

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 1—In his statement to the press Secretary Hull said:

The American Ambassador to Japan under instructions from the Department of State called on the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs on April 29 and made a statement the substance of which was as follows:

Recent indications of attitude on the part of the Japanese Government with regard to the rights and interests of Japan and other countries in China and in connection with China have come from sources so authoritative as to preclude their being ignored and make it necessary that the American Government, adhering to the tradition of frankness that has prevailed in relations between it and the Government of Japan, reaffirm the position of the United States with regard to questions of rights and interests involved.

The relations of the United States with China are governed, as are our relations with Japan and our relations with other countries, by the generally accepted principles of international law and the provisions of treaties to which the United States is a party.

The United States has, with regard to China, certain rights and certain obligations. In addition, it is associated with China or with Japan, or with both, together with certain other countries, in multilateral treaties relating to rights and obligations in the Far East and in one great multilateral treaty to which practically all the countries of the world are parties.

Treaties can lawfully be modified or be terminated only by processes prescribed or recognized or agreed upon by the parties to them.

In the international associations and relationships of the United States, the American Government seeks to be duly considerate of the rights, the obligations and the legitimate interests of other countries, and it expects on the part of other governments due consideration of the rights, the obligations and the legitimate interests of the United States.

In the opinion of the American people and the American Government, no nation can, without the assent of the other nations concerned, rightfully endeavor to make conclusive its will in situations where there are involved the rights, the obligations and the legitimate interests of other sovereign states.

The American Government has dedicated the United States to the policy of the good neighbor and to the practical application of that policy it will continue, on its own part and in association with other governments, to devote its best efforts.

Music

Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Goding-Thiede-Leise Trio (Messrs. Howard Goding, piano; Alex Thiede, violin, and Karl Zeise, cello) gave a program which opened with the Beethoven Trio in D major, Op. 70, No. 1 and closed with the Brahms Trio in B major, Op. 8. By way of modern representation, Turina's Trio was played.

Last year these three gentlemen made their bow to a Boston audience, winning approbation for themselves. This year apparently, they are continuing along the musical highway to which they have set their feet. Each may easily qualify as an ensemble player of ability. Although personality in performance is evident, it is not allowed to intrude upon the sensibility of the listener. If there is a criticism of adverse import, it is in the direction of a too great self-effacement on the part of Mr. Thiede, especially noticeable in the Beethoven Allegro vivace e con brio. Yet one finds pleasure in the fact that he does not consider his a solo instrument the major portion of the time Of the entire program, this commentator took keenest interest in the Brahms, which came to a superb perfomance, with Mr. Goding giving sparkle to the Scherzo and Messrs. Thiede and Zeise complementing each other with admirable balance. A large audience gave the artists warm applause. G. M. S.

Fox-Bedetti-Lautner

Last evening the Radcliffe Musical Association sponsored a concert by Messrs. Jean Bedetti, violoncellist; Félix Fox, pianist, and Joseph Lautner, tenor, at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College. Mr Bernard Zighera accompanied Mr. Bedetti, and Mrs. Lois Lautner played for the singer. Given for the benefit of immediate music needs of the college, the concert brought out an enthusiastic audience of good size.

To Mr. Bedetti's capable energies fell the task of opening and closing the program. For beginning, he chose Locatelli's Suite Ancienne, a grateful vehicle for his technical abilities, for his suaveness of tone, for the restraint which envelops some of his playing. His closing group, Ravel's "Habañera," Boulanger's C sharp minor allegro and Cassado's "Olle mi tiarra" emphasized the vigor, the brilliance and the abandon with which he can emphasize the wit and the sparkle of show pieces, and, incidentally, the superb technical range which makes the most exacting feats seem a mere turn of a humorous musical phrase.

Midway came the single piece of the evening which brought Mr. Fox to the platform, Rachmaninoff's Sonata for violoncello and piano. Here was a concert piece to try the mettle of both players. The Sonata is an extended work. Its material is grand in style and stature and suggests to the listener the basis of a symphony almost as much as it does a chamber piece. Yet it is adapted to the two instruments with skill and precision and it is the very depth and grandeur of its substance which makes it so forceful a musical document. The range of its emotional force is great indeed. The two instruments trace with clarity and an almost fiery brilliance the emotional depths indicated by Rachmaninoff in the composition. Rapt in their performance last evening, the players wrought magnificently in a carefully joined interpretation which made their two instruments individual yet complementary one to the other.

Mr. Lautner's share of the evening came before and after the Rachmaninoff. There were many in the audience last evening who had not heard him sing since he left Cambridge some years ago. These listeners may well have been amazed at the breadth and maturity of style which Mr. Lautner now brings to his music. His first group included Bach's "If thou thy heart wilt give me," Purcell's "When I am laid in earth" and "I'll ride upon the Dogstar" and Handel's "Would you gain the tender creature." Schumann's "Dichterliebe" cycle—with some cuts to reduce the time of performance—filled the second group. In both came evidences of the deft, smooth tone quality, of enunciation so clear that one could not miss a word, of neatly turned phrases, of tones varied in texture and intensity, of a precise rendering of each song with the ineffable quality which for lack of anything more exact we call style, a suiting of manner to matter.

C. S. B.

Lindbergh or Manson, He's Still 'Lone Eagle'

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., May 1 (AP)—Except that Ola Manson had other ideas about it, the man who flew solo from New York to Paris might have stepped from his plane at Le Bourget flying field, France, and said:

"I am Charles A. Manson."

County records disclosed today that the grandfather of Charles A. Lindbergh was born Ola Manson, but that he assumed the name of Lindbergh when he migrated to the United States from Sweden in 1860. Many other early settlers from Europe took new names which they believed more in keeping with the new country. In Swoden, Lindbergh's grandfather served in Parliament and later was secretary to the King. With him when he settled in Minnesota were his wife and son, Charles. The latter became a member of Congress from Minnesota, and the father of Charles A. Lindbergh.

Quilt 226 Years Old

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Mrs. H. O. Atkins of Tulsa owns a quilt made 226 years ago which has been handed down through 13 generations in one family.

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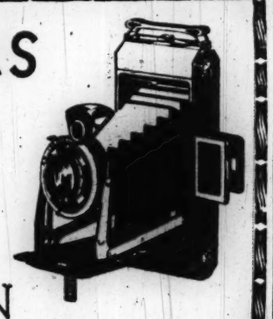

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Beginning Monday, May 21

the advertisements from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have been appearing on Tuesday, will be published on Monday.

Hull to Stand Firm on Pact, Tokyo Is Told

(Continued from Page 1)

assurances of his Government's determination to pursue the "good neighbor" policy and the remark that it was being sent in accordance with "the tradition of frankness that has prevailed in relations between it and the Government of Japan."

Hull's Note to Japan Ignored in Statement From Tokyo on Far East

TOKYO, May 1 (AP)—The communication of Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, on Japanese policy in the Far East was pointedly ignored in a written comunique given by the Foreign Office to the Japanese press tonight.

Although the Hull statement was published complete in local afternoon newspapers, and was the principal topic of discussion in diplomatic and official circles, the communiqué does not mention it except to reiterate its contention that the head of the American State Department indicated that the United States was unwilling to accept the Japanese "hands off Asia" stand.

The communique, which reviews the recent declarations of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew of the United States, and Ambassador Sir Francis Lindley of Great Britain, was so timed and framed as to give the Japanese people the impression that Tokyo had the last word in the past fortnight's international exchange, leaving definitely on the records of the world a declaration of Japan's unique position in east Asia.

The communiqué, which a high official said he hoped would close the controversy definitely, contains the Japanese text of Mr. Hirota's note of April 26 to Ambassadors Grew and Lindley in which were contained the keynote of Japan's position, as follows:

"Japan cannot remain indifferent to anyone taking action under any pretext which is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order in East Asia, for which she, if only in view of her geographic position, has the most vital concern.

"Consequently, she cannot afford to have the question of China exploited by any third party for the execution of a selfish policy which does not take into consideration the above circumstances."

Resentment at Mr. Hull's stand was voiced in the Japanese press today.

The reaction was in sharp contrast to the manner in which word of Great Britain's willingness to drop the whole matter raised by the Japanese Foreign Office declaration of April 17 was received.

Alabama Bonds Validated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Supreme Court has affirmed action of Montgomery circuit court in dismissing the suit brought by Mr. W. M. Browder to restrain the city commission from issuing $50,000 of bonds to refund water works bonds issued by the town of Capital Heights before that suburb was incorporated into the city proper in 1927. The suit was described as a test of legality of the proposed bonds.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). Irene Purcell. 8:30.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL" (Colonial). Yiddish musical comedy with Molly Picon. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"As the Earth Turns." A New England novel adapted to the screen. Jean Muir heads the cast. Also Zasu Pitts in the comedy, "Three on a Honeymoon." Fenway at 12:55, 3:36, 6:06, 8:46. Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:07, 4:44, 7:16, 9:51.

FINE ARTS—"Mirages de Paris." A fast-moving French comedy with music. A sparkling entertainment in strong contrast with the stern and rugged beauty of the American experiment. "Dawn to Dawn," Mickey Mouse, too. 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

KEITH'S—Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in "Catherine the Great." 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:53, 3:53, 5:53, 9:53.

BOSTON — Ginger Rogers in "Finishing School," and Otto Kruger in mystery story, "The Crime Doctor." Not yet seen. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:26, 6:12, 8:56.

METROPOLITAN—Thurston, the magician, with his daughter Jane and the most famous of his illusions. "Pomp and Circumstance" played by Sevitzky's orchestra. Screen feature, a comedy of shipwrecked seafarers, including Bing Crosby, on an island inhabited by Gracie Allen and George Burns. 11 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Cougar"; Popeye cartoon; "Gibraltar" musical comedy film in color; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN — "David Harum," with Will Rogers. 1, 3:35, 6:35, 9:53.

TREMONT—Evelyn Laye in "Waltz Time." New version of Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus," with plenty of waltz rhythm. 10, 11:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:04, 4:52, 6:20, 8:02, 9:56.

Circus

BOSTON GARDEN — Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus. Daily, 2 and 8.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Faculty concert in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

ST. JAMES MEN'S CLUB—Howard B. Gill speaks on "The Community Prison," in St. James Church, North Cambridge. 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Whistler," by Miss Magiania. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Guest speaker at dinner, Stephen Vincent Benét, poet and author of "John Brown's Body." 6:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Reception in Kingsley Hall, 5:15. Banquet in Ford Hall, 6:30. Guest speaker, Ludwig Lewisohn. Following dinner "annual impertinence" will be presented—"In the Goldfish Bowl."

BOSTON BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU—Annual meeting, Chamber of Commerce Building, 13th floor, 3:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Informal dinner arranged by the Political Department; George A. Rich will speak afterward on "Women's Money," and Jason Westerfield will discuss "The Stock Exchange of Fact and Fiction." 6:30.

COMPETITIVE DRILL—Armistice Plain High School Regiment, R.O.T.C. annual competitive drill. John W. Murphy Playground, Carolina Avenue. 9:30 a. m.

ELECTRICAL SHOW—Electrical Manufacturers Trade Show. Open to public. Display of latest improvements and new products. Second floor, Edison Building, 182 Tremont Street. Noon to 9. Wednesday and Thursday.

Y. C. T. U.—New England Conference opens in Old South Meeting House at 2.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WBZI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Music Box: solo-	Yankee Singers	CBS dance music.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	ist; chorus	Local dance music.	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	Nursery Rhymes	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Tattered Man.	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Felix Ferdinando and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	his orchestra	sketches; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Scores; events	High school or-	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Memories; music	chestras contest.	CBS dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book review	Merry-Go-Round	Reports; news
7:15	"Suburban Troubles,"	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC speakers	Comedy; soloists	Sea story	Local dance music.
7:45	Cavaliers Quartet	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	James Roosevelt
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch.	Half Hour With
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	Voice of Experience	World's Compos'rs
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Thibault; orchestra.	his orchestra	vocal soloists	dramatic sketch
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Maury Paul; orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Ruth Etting; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	phony Orchestra.	Reports; news
10:00	Ray Perkins; solo-	"Blossom Time,"	Casa Loma Orch.	Perley Stevens and
10:15	ists; Stokes Orches.	with soloists,	Stoopnagle-Budd	his orchestra
10:30	Wash. Newsp'p'r Offi-	players, chorus	Yankee Yarns	Detroit Choir
10:45	cial Women Spellers.	and orchestra	Reports; music	"Conflict," sketch.
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	Harlem Serenade
11:15	Local dance music.	News; dance music	ice; dance music	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Phil Harris and	Morey Pearl and	CBS dance music.	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Louella Parsons interviews Constance Bennett.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "The Democratic Trend." Prof. Lewis J. Johnson.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Literature—The Watch Dog.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:19 WEEI, Address by Prince George, from London
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Boston's Elementary Schools," School Committee talk.

Dinner and After

7:45 WAAB, "Self-Help Through Arts and Crafts." New England Council speaker.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "The College and Your Daughter's Speech," Prof. Edith W. Moses.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Melodies; comedy; soloists; chorus; orch.
8:30 WAAB, Speakers from testimonial dinner to Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins of the Red Sox.
9:00 WBZ, Raymond Knight and his Cuckoos; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Hour of Smiles, with Fred Allen, soloists players and orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Musical Cruiser: Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; Don Voorhees and his orchestra.
11:45 WBZ, Dedication program of WLW, Cincinnati; soloists; vocal groups.

Warning Is Issued Of Grave Inroads On State Revenue

New York Tax Head Says Nation Is Milking Tax Cow Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., May 1—"Unless the Federal Government and governments of the several states realize the imperative need for coordinating federal, state and local revenue systems, the next decade or two will witness chaos and disaster in state and local financing," Mr. Mark Graves, commissioner of taxation and finance, declared here last night.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Alumni Association, Mr. Graves asserted that the Federal Government has consistently and persistently for the last 15 or 20 years seized upon virtually every productive field and "like a busy bee working on a flower, extracted all of the honey."

As a result it is not possible for any American state to devise a state and local tax system which will equitably and fairly distribute the tax load, Mr. Graves emphasized.

"The states," he said, "are being driven to all sorts and kinds of uneconomic tax measures, measures which operate alike against the economic, industrial and commercial interests of the states and their localities."

Treatment of the liquor tax problem by the Congress was scored by the speaker. It was understood, he asserted, that the manner in which intoxicating liquors should or should not be sold and how the liquor traffic should be regulated were matters of state concern.

"In peace times, it may roughly be said that 40 per cent of the national tax bill goes to defray the cost of the national government," Mr. Graves estimated, while about 12 per cent goes to the cost of 48 state governments and the remaining 48 per cent to pay the cost of local government."

"For more than 125 years it was generally recognized and accepted that the Federal Government would finance itself by custom duties and other indirect taxes, thus leaving the direct tax field to the states and their localities, but to an increasing degree and at an accelerated pace during the last quarter of a century, the Federal Government has invaded the state and local tax field and separated and taken for its own use all of the cream and butter fat out of the tax milk, leaving to states and local government only the residue out of which cottage cheese only can be made."

The speaker pointed to recent developments in the Congress to emphasize his claims. He cited the efforts to plug holes in existing revenue measures so as to prevent legal tax-dodging, and declared that by so doing, federal revenue might have been increased by $250,000,000.

The result, however, in the opinion of the speaker, will be materially increased taxes and in such a way as to further preclude the states from securing for themselves and their localities more revenue from the personal income tax, the inheritance tax and corporation taxes.

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

(All Times Daylight Saving)

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair, slightly cooler in late afternoon; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday in the north portion.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest shifting to north and northeast winds over the north portion and moderate winds mostly southwest over the south portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	68	New Orleans	64	72
Bermuda	68	68	New York	48	54
Chicago	56	70	Norfolk, Va.	56	64
Denver	54	70	Philadelphia	50	62
Helena, Mont.	36	60	St. Louis	54	72
Jacksonville	64	72	St. Paul	46	60
Kansas City	60	70	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	54	66
Miami, Fla.	72	80			

A—8 a. m. May 1.
B—Maximum April 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:30 p. m., Wednesday 1:38 a. m. Height of tides 9.6 feet, 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

Songs of Mountain And Sea Mingle At Folklore Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1—Yesterday at the national folk festival held at the Municipal Auditorium here, songs of the sea and songs of the mountains mingled in their appeal to another large audience.

Sea chanteys, pronounced "shanties" by those who know, were the contribution of four residents of Sailors of Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.: Richard Maitland, who was wrecked off Cape Hatteras when he was 13; Reuben Robinson, who claims to have sailed 1,500,000 miles on the Atlantic alone; William A. Mooring, who ran away to sea as a boy in Boston, and Charles Johnson, who says the average sailor on the steam liners of today can't even splice a rope.

With rich, deep voices that seemed as much a part of the sea as a salt spray, they sang the "hauls" and "capstans" through which sailors achieved unison in pulling on ropes and at the same time entertained themselves with fond thoughts of New England and land and home.

Nothing could have been more informal than the presentation of the Missouri Ozark folklore. This naturalness gave it its greatest charm. The men and women and boys and girls from the Springfield and Joplin areas, from Aurora and Diamond and Blue Eye, stepped to the front in turn to perform just as if they were doing it for one another's entertainment at a social or party at home.

Handle Delinquency In School, Not Court, Prof. Eubank Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 1—Child delinquency should be handled in the public schools, thereby abolishing the juvenile courts, it was declared at a state conference of social workers here by Dr. Earle E. Eubank of University of Cincinnati. Agreement with this proposal was voiced by Mr. Oscar A. Hunsicker, judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court here.

"I don't want to lose my job," said Judge Hunsicker, "but I am a strong supporter for your theory, Professor Eubank."

The professor said, "We have made a great step forward," in separating juveniles from adults in the courts. "Now," he continued, "our next should be to 'fire' Judge Hunsicker, put him in the school system and make juvenile delinquency not a court problem, but an educational one."

Judge Hunsicker added he believed the juvenile court should be presided over by trained social workers, who would hold their jobs as long as their work was satisfactory. He said a judge, selected by popular vote, is in many cases not qualified to handle juvenile court work.

"What we need to do is not stamp out boys' gangs but direct them in the right channels, as the Boy Scout movement and the Y. M. C. A. have done," Professor Eubank said. "We must get the confidence of the gang leadership."

Camp to Teach in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1—Mr. Frederic E. Camp, assistant to Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University, has accepted the position of head master of the Evans School near Tucson, Ariz.

Phone Subscribers Win $20,000,000 In Supreme Court

Luke Lea Ordered to Serve Prison Sentence in North Carolina

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Supreme Court yesterday awarded Chicago telephone subscribers a refund of $20,000,000 and, in effect, held that Luke Lea, former Senator from Tennessee, must go to North Carolina to serve a prison sentence.

In addition, it consented to pass again on the constitutionality of the New York Milk Control Act; but refused to rule on whether those now serving federal prohibition sentences must be released in view of repeal.

The reduced telephone rates for Chicago were ordered by the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1923, but had never gone into effect because of litigation. The court in a unanimous decision reversed the Federal District Court at Chicago, which had declared the reduced rates confiscatory.

Mr. Lea and his son, Luke Lea Jr., were convicted in North Carolina on charges growing out of the failure of an Asheville bank. The court refused to review a Tennessee decision granting North Carolina extradition of the two.

Another utility which lost was the Dayton (Ohio) Power and Light Company. The court upheld a decision of the Ohio Supreme Court affirming the State Utilities Commission in its contention that higher gas rates must not be charged.

The Supreme Court refused to decide whether all now serving prison sentences for violation of the national prohibition law must be released. The high court recently ruled that all pending cases charging violation of the federal prohibition law must be dismissed. It did not, however, decide whether those serving sentences for violating the law should be freed.

The Supreme Court refused to reconsider its recent decision sustaining a tax imposed by Seattle, Wash., on the Puget Sound Power & Light Company.

The court consented to rule on the validity of an order by the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad to acquire control of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

New York Philharmonic Raises $500,000 Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Completion of the $500,000 fund for guaranteeing the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts for the next three years, was announced at a victory dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, presided.

The precise amount of the fund as reported by the treasurer, Mr. Charles Triller, is $501,659. Of this sum, $334,466 was raised by the Women's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Vincent Astor is chairman; and $108,061 by the committee of the men's division of which Mr. Field is chairman. The total contributed by the radio audiences of the Philharmonic-Symphony Sunday afternoon concerts is $59,132.

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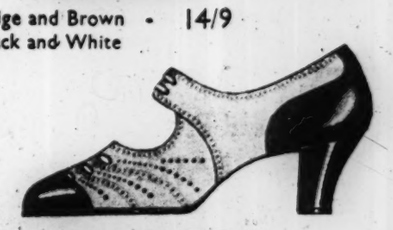
095 Beige and Brown - 14/9

093 Black and White



6011 White Mat Glace and Brown Calf 16/9

6009 Beige and Brown

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Safety Program Pushed by NRA In New England

Shorter Hours Reducing Toll of Accidents, Survey Reveals

A safety program for the NRA was outlined to members of the first annual meeting of the New England Safety Conference gathered in the Hotel Statler today. The program, according to Mr. Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics in Washington, includes a federal board whose function shall be the advising of industrial heads and labor representatives on problems concurrent with safety clauses in NRA codes.

Mr. Lubin, an associate of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, briefly outlined the position of the Federal Government with regard to its duties to employers and employees under the NRA, giving facts and figures to back up the assertion that "shorter code hours for industry have already resulted in increased production over a comparable period last year and at the same time, decreased proportionately the accident factor due to overwork and fatigue in industrial plants."

Must Protect Worker

"There never was a better opportunity than there is now," says Mr. Lubin, "to cut down factory accidents to within a tiny shadow of the former towering figures." One reason for this conclusion is the new Bureau of Standards to be set up in Washington under the NRA which will make available to industrial managers and to labor, the minimum requirements which the Government will establish for its national program in eliminating accidents. The program is designed to increase welfare of industry and at the same time protect those who win their livelihood thereby.

The Secretary of Labor has set up a committee consisting of members of the NRA, National Safety Council and labor organizations to make certain that all codes include safety provisions. According to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, non-compliance with the safety provisions of codes will be considered "unfair competitive practice."

"The problem of safety in industry is as pertinent to New Deal principles as are the various economic and financial aspects. If the various states will not bring their safety standards up to those of a few ideal states like Massachusetts, if they turn their backs to such social problems and harbor industries whose managements disregard safety measures because of cost, then the federal authorities will step in and uniformly uphold their own standards."

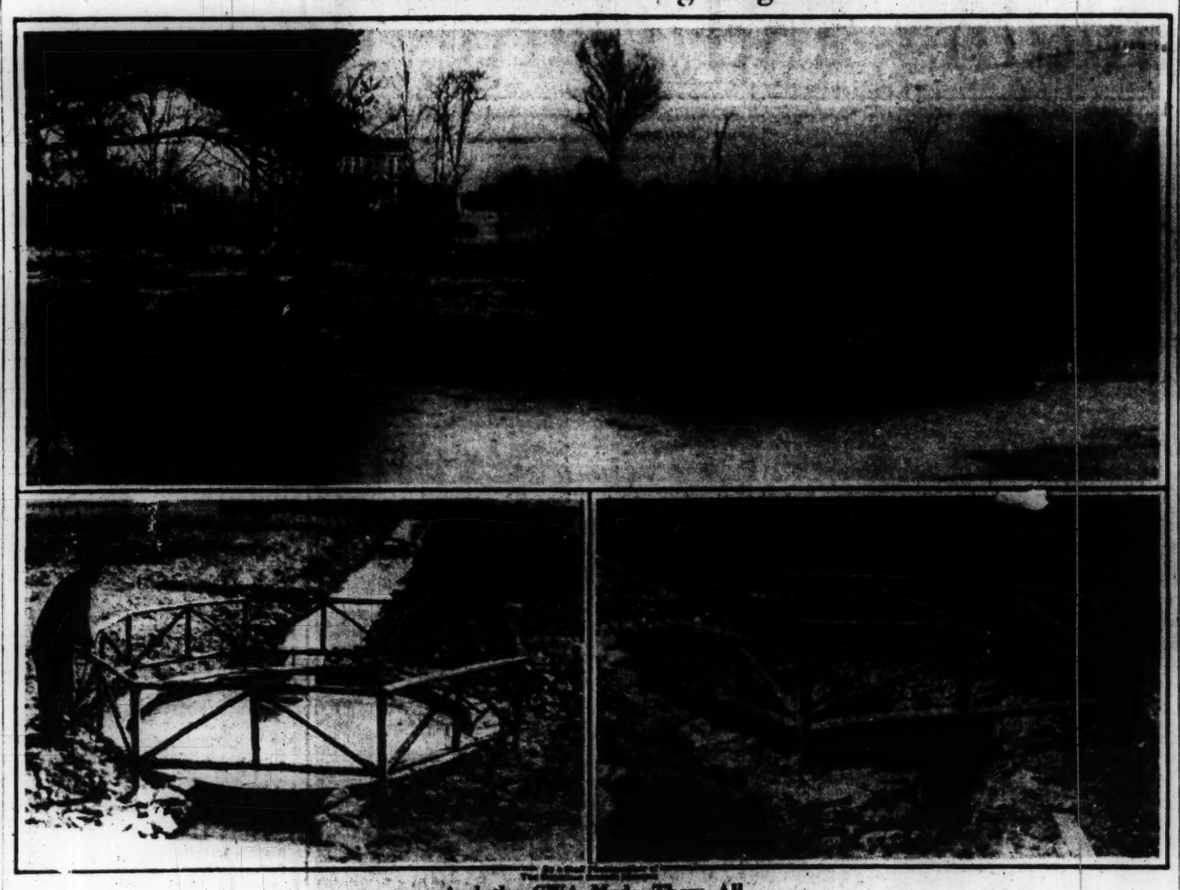
A ray of brightness already apparent in the dawn of this new social era shines through the scattering clouds in the form of fewer factory accidents resulting from fatigue through long working hours. Under the NRA, definite hours have been established for labor which have had the indirect result of lessening fatigue and thus decreasing injuries. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Labor, the hours during which the largest number of accidents occur immediately precede luncheon and the usual hour of dismissal, between 5 and 6 p. m.

Few Had Eight-Hour Day

A definite relation has been found between the output of industry, the number of hours factory workers labor, and the number of accidents. Factories working on the basis of an eight-hour day were compared with similar factories in the same industry working on a 10-hour day basis. It was found that at the end of an eight-hour day in the eight-hour plants, there were 17 per cent more accidents than during the first hour; while in the 10-hour plants it was found that accidents increased 39 per cent at the end of eight hours and 61 per cent during the tenth hour. Further investigation disclosed that with the increase in the number of hours in the working day, output decreased markedly, while the accident rate rose alarmingly.

America is generally thought to be a country with an eight-hour working day. It has enjoyed that reputation for a decade or more. Yet statistics presented by Commissioner Lubin would disprove this. Investigation of 30 leading industries disclosed only 10 operating on a 50-hour week or less. Textiles operated on a 52-hour week before the advent of the NRA, furniture trades had a 52-hour week, glass works a 60-hour week, cement 61 hours, while petroleum workers varied from 62 to 69 and even 80 hours a week. There were only two industries, manufacturers of men's clothing, and building trades, operating on less than a 48-hour week.

New Water Holes for Fighting Fires



And the CWA Made Them All

Upper Picture: Panorama of Landscaped Water Supply for Fire-Fighting at Halifax, Mass., Where They Had an Eye for Beauty as Well as Utility. Lower Pictures: Left: Plympton's New System. Right—Carver's Water Hole—Both Massachusetts Towns That Owe Something to CWA.

Water Supply to Fight Fires Brought by CWA to Many Towns

Federal Funds Used to Employ Workers to Dam Small Streams, Develop Reservoirs and Make Water Holes in Massachusetts

"Fire!" cries the Homeowner.

"Water!" shouts the Fireman.

But what can be done in small towns where hydrants are few and far between or missing entirely? No matter how efficient the fire-fighting force or how modern the equipment, if there is no water available the only solution is to let the chemicals until there are gone, and then watch the buildings burn.

That is—this WAS the only solution until the Massachusetts State Fire Prevention Committee, composed of state officials for public safety and representatives of firemen's organizations, advocated using CWA funds for developing sources of water in small communities for fire department pumpers. Since when small streams near highways have been dammed, cisterns developed, and water holes built.

The important developments of recent months in connection with "Water Holes for Fire Protection" were brought to the attention of members attending the Fire Prevention section of the first annual meeting of the New England Safety Conference held today at the Hotel Statler.

The work was done with CWA money under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture. Some 600 men have been at work in southeastern Massachusetts in Barnstable, Plymouth and Bristol counties. The complete project will have cost approximately $55,000, 98 per cent of which went to men for wages while 2 per cent was allotted for materials and equipment. Some 250 to 300 water holes have been constructed, each of which has a capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of water, enough to last in case of fire, for a period of one hour if a single large hose or four small hoses are used.

The success of the project in the three southeasterly counties is indicated by reports of practical uses already realized. A house near Watuppa Pond at North Westport was a mass of flames and within 15 minutes of the start of the fire had spread to the shingle roofs of four other buildings. The fire was brought under control through the use of water from a sump hole pumped out by the local pumper. More than 3000 buildings now come under the protection afforded by similar "water holes," buildings which represent a total assessed valuation of nearly $10,000,000.

In carrying out the work the exceptionally high type of workman available has been particularly noticeable. In some instances, unemployed volunteer fire chiefs have been glad to accept positions as foremen, while unemployed firemen are also hired. Towns, too, have shown a great willingness to help. For instance CWA funds could not be used to purchase boots for the workmen. These they had to buy themselves. In more than one instance the local furnishing stores extended credit to the men and allowed them to pay for their needs at the rate of one dollar a week.

Not only have the merchants shown a willingness to toss out boots as fast as they are needed, and town fathers to furnish suitable supplies, but the workmen themselves have taken a pride in their work that is almost unbelievable. A mason who had been out of work three years or more took to his new job with all the care and pride he would muster in doing the stone work on his own home. Many a crew has worked overtime to complete five more feet of road or another yard or two of stone wall. Not just because none of the group could manage to spend a dollar for a watch either!

Buy why has the Department of Agriculture stuck its fingers into a CWA pie that rightfully belongs to the fire department? The answer is, that while these tiny reservoirs are intended mainly for tossing wet blankets over heated situations, they also supplement mosquito-control work, supply water to spray wagons for [illegible] and serve to [illegible] and afford better flow of water in ordinary drainage [illegible]. The Department of Agriculture [illegible] also by reason of its [illegible] over rural sections of the state.

[illegible] has been established to [illegible] toward building volunteer [illegible] where such service is [illegible], other localities with [illegible] apparatus are [illegible] shared [illegible] action, while many a fire chief with a good department and good equipment is breathing easier, realizing that much of the property under his care can be more effectively taken care of.

Boston Art Notes

The "Mother" in Boston

In front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the forsythia bushes are dotted with yellow here and there, but most of them were nipped by frost and they are making their début in leafy green rather than blossom yellow. The quiet of the stretch is excited by a continuous parade of people who hurry their step somewhat as if they fear missing a spectacle. The news has spread. Whistler's "Mother" is here. The custodians are asked by visitors who have never entered the museum before, "Where is It?" "Where is the million dollar picture?" "Where is the picture which is guarded by police?"

All material for front page, and only, so it seems, when works of art can be linked up with high finance or potential plunder do they draw the populace. James Whistler himself would have been appalled by the widespread interest in his canvas, and no doubt he would have made a laconic remark about the oddities of man.

The "Mother" is one of the finest of the artist's canvases. It is free of his posturing, quite simple in statement. Its color is limited and somber, its modeling efficient though unimpressive, and the composition one of utmost calm. It is free of the hazy, generalizing brushwork with which neighboring portraits are painted; it is free also of a superimposed sentiment, and a deliberate piquancy. For those feelings which lay deepest within him, James Whistler would abandon his affectations.

At the Boston Museum we may see a number of his other canvases, from large to miniature size. As the canvases grow smaller they increase somehow in density, they grow more complex, more interesting, more significant. Whistler's greater gift lay in smaller compass—the aquarelle, the vignette, the etching. Few artists have troubled with such infinitesimally small figures as are seen in his lithographs and aquafortes.

He could span a sweeping stretch, a river bank, the bridges, the surrounding city, the minute people occupied. There was a sense of distance, of atmosphere, and everything was revealed with style. Had Whistler been a painter alone he would have been classed with the Pre-Raphaelites (a shade better perhaps); as etcher he climbs to the tallest heights of significance.

The life-size portrait seemed to baffle him, the large proportions blurred his vision. He had taste in color but he lacked courage. It is difficult to imagine Whistler among the greater luminairists who lived in Paris in his day. With his gusto it would seem he should have absorbed their new ideas and been snatched from his Japanesque mannerisms and Pre-Raphaelite sweetness.

D. A.

New Bedford Woman Heads Y. W. C. A. Officers

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (AP)—Miss Essie Maguire of New Bedford, Mass., yesterday was elected president of the national association of employed officers of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Other officers named at the twelfth biennial convention of the association include: Dorothy Wells of New York, Arnetta Eldridge of Philadelphia, and Frances Shepler of Chicago.

Boston Snapshots

Motorcycle and Jasmine—Outside the front door stood a dusty motorcycle. Inside, the smell of jasmine floated on the air as, in honor of a distinguished young Chinese visitor lately arrived on the machine, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh prepared a drink from jasmine blossoms grown in China more than 200 years ago.

This visitor, Poon Tuck-Ming, of Shanghai and Huchow, has spent nearly four years in traveling on foot, ship and bicycle, around the world. We asked him what prompted him to begin his journeyings.

Sipping the jasmine-scented beverage he smiled and replied, "Well, you see, China is such a big country. In the north they know nothing of the south, in the east they know nothing of the west. Something must be done to get China to know itself as a whole. I think the best way to bring this about is to get our people to travel over their own land—and to encourage them to take these shorter travels I decided to go around the world myself and to prove to them how easy it is to get to know foreign peoples and places.

"Everywhere I go, too, I am meeting Chinese groups and doing my best to link their interests together in a better understanding of their various problems."

Paderewski Fund Prize—Ignace Paderewski, some years ago established a fund for the purpose of encouraging creative work among American musicians. From time to time, as the income from this fund accumulates, a prize competition is arranged. The trustees of the fund are now offering an award of $1000 for the best work for a symphonic orchestra.

Compositions may be submitted by American-born citizens or those born abroad of American parents. They must never have been performed in public. The trustees will provide for the necessary copying of parts for rehearsal of the three compositions chosen as the best entered in the competition. The rehearsals will be conducted by the Boston Symphony Orchestra organization and the work selected finally for the prize, will be performed in a Boston Symphony concert, under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

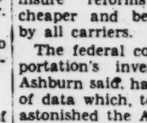
Works offered should be sent to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Allen, 294 Huntington Avenue, Boston, before Oct. 1.

Streamlined Bicycle—Heads of pedestrians passing along Norway Street turned as something of interest passed by. We followed their gaze and saw a flash of red between parked cars. Then up to the sidewalk drew a streamlined bicycle, resplendent in a new coat of red paint. Its constructor, Eliot Arpe of West Roxbury, had just ridden it in to Boston.

Although he had made no records in speed or economy of operation, he was perfectly satisfied with its performance—and so were all the admiring boys he passed en route. The frame of the machine, and most of the two wheels, are completely sheathed in a casing of cardboard. This board was cut with an ordinary jackknife and the edges were then guarded against fraying by a binding of friction tape.

Neon for Pops—The staid reserve usually associated with musical functions in Symphony Hall has been definitely thrown aside as the season for the Pops concerts draws near. Advertising the opening of the series tomorrow night, two bright new neon signs flash their warmly glowing invitation up and down Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues.

Intrepid Turtles—Broad new highways may be things of delight for motorists—but for travel-minded turtles they mean hazardous adventures. Undaunted, however, many of these lowly creatures are venturing to cross the roads nowadays, as spring sunshine wakes them from winter sleep. The pleasant warmth of the pavement seems to tempt them to further slumber sometimes, in spite of passing cars.



If turtles maintained a lobby of their own, doubtless a measure would have been passed before now, requiring contractors to provide culverts beneath highways at more frequent intervals.

U. S. Urged to Revise All Transportation

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and revamping of the nation's transportation policy to provide greater benefits to the public, were urged yesterday by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, president of the Inland Waterways Corporation, in a speech before the National Rivers and Harbors convention.

Transportation conditions are "exceedingly chaotic and distressing," General Ashburn asserted. He contended the guiding policy adopted by Congress should be broadened to insure reforms leading toward cheaper and better transportation by all carriers.

The federal coördinator of transportation's investigations, General Ashburn said, had laid bare "a mass of data which, to put it mildly, has astonished the American public, led to some reforms, and will unquestionably lead to more."

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The Dance

Pauline Chellis

Miss Pauline Chellis and her dance group gave a pleasing recital at the Repertory Theater last evening. The program was not over long and was full of interest.

Miss Chellis's group has definitely improved since last year. Whether they are the same girls, from the May and Sargent Schools, we cannot say. Their body control was excellent and their technique sure. Moreover, Miss Chellis works well with them in group composition. There are about 12—a good number to work with, making an effective ensemble.

"A New England Suite" is Miss Chellis's most original composition, and of its four numbers and Prologue, "The Front Porch" (a rocking chair episode) is the choicest, its burlesque never getting out of dance line. We should like to see her work out an "Intolerance of Salem" less suggestive of Miss Martha Graham's study of intolerance. The "Seminary Days" (Drill Hour and Class Day) was delightful.

"Three Madrigals" (1600, 1890 and 1934) danced by Miss Chellis, were new, or at least not remembered from last year. They were superbly costumed, so much so that one was in danger of forgetting that the costume must be a frame for the dancer and not a sartorial show riveting all the attention on itself.

Miss Chellis brings the gifts of humor, pliancy and decoration to the dance. She has a superior costumer in Miss Pauline Lawrence and a sympathetic accompanist in Miss Louise Doucot. Realizing that it is difficult not to be influenced by one's contemporaries, we hope to see her grow farther away from them. The presences of Miss Doris Humphreys, Miss Angna Enters and Miss Mary Wigman as well as Miss Martha Graham hovered distinctly over the program.

Still, "Rhythm of Sea Grasses" is a lovely composition, the "Pavane pour une Infante Défunte" striking in line, without feeling, and the "Balletto," "Bourrée," "Villanella," "Gavotte," "Canon" and "Danza" were admirably conceived and executed.

M. L.

Theaters

"The Circus Girl"

A Yiddish musical comedy is the unusual attraction at the Colonial Theater this week. It is called "The Circus Girl" and it stars Miss Molly Picon. The Shomer Sisters are credited with the book, the music is by Joseph Rumshinsky and the producer is Jacob Kalich.

It must be confessed that the Gentile reviewer, even if he be gifted with a fair knowledge of English and a few German words, is under a handicap when sitting before a piece done in Yiddish, without benefit of a summary of the plot. Fortunately, the plot here is of small consequence, since this is a musical piece; but most of the wit and humor of the lines must necessarily escape the imperfect linguist.

But Miss Picon of course is the show, for the most part, and it needs no special home work to appreciate her very individual qualities. She may be described as a sort of Yiddish Queenie Smith. She has the same quaint, child-like appeal, salted with a dash of the gamine. She easily dominated the stage when she was on it.

The story, such as it is, seems to have to do with a kind of Gypsy traveling show which is stranded at a railway station. Miss Picon gets herself up as a doll-like child and is taken to the home of some wealthy people near by. There she sets herself the task of rescuing her rescuer from his fiancée, who has the appearance of an adventuress.

The music is banal, except for one song which we took to be traditional. The low comedy is very low indeed, the chorus is meager and the dancing commonplace. But Miss Picon carries the piece, and the first-night audience was pleased.

L. A. S.

"Biography"

Those who saw Miss Irene Purcell and her company do Behrman's comedy "Biography" at the Hollis last night must have gone away with mixed feelings about it. They may have felt, as did this reviewer, that it wasn't a bad way to spend an evening—were it not for that great, full moon in the clear sky and the spring in the air, outside.

The play itself is really the thing this time, rather than the acting. And it's a comedy that snaps and crackles, even rattles like a machine gun, at times. It's good to be able to report that it's cleverly sophisticate without being too offensive, considering its premise. Theater Guild audiences have come to expect mental nudism in plays of this ilk. There are some keen lines and some amusing situations. But, on the whole, it would have read quite as well.

As for Miss Purcell herself, her tongue was in her cheek, figuratively and actually, most of the time. However one might have liked her otherwise, she never seemed quite to adjust herself to this rôle. She was frequently too brittle; she was seldom warm and throbbing and "come-hither." She didn't sweep one along with her toward some dizzy indiscretion; she was never quite the exponent of that exquisite tolerance she was trying to portray. To use one of her own words, she was, rather too "casual."

Mr. Damian O'Flynn was effective as Richard Kurt; Mr. Walter Davis did a convincing Leander "Bunny" Nolan; while Mr. Harry D. Southard was altogether the Viennese composer, and so charming about it that one understood Miss Purcell's joy in rushing off to join him, at the last. Miss Helen Salinger was excellent as the German maid, and Miss Lillian Savin had a bit of success all her own as "Bunny's" fiancée.

E. B. H.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plattsburgh, N. Y.

WHEN the site for a garden border has been determined, the best procedure is to construct on a good sized sheet of paper, to a convenient scale, letting, say, a quarter of an inch represent a foot, a map of the part of the grounds where the border is to be laid out. Then the outlines of the border itself should be indicated. The inclosing lines of the border may of course be perfectly straight, a more pleasing effect, however, is likely to result if the contours are not too cut and dried. And by this I do not mean that there is any special virtue in an aimlessly waving line. But if shrubs and evergreens are to be used as a background, it is better so to arrange them that the flower planting may at certain points extend farther back than at others. This gives the border a more naturalistic arrangement and at the same time an appearance of greater depth.

In locating and shaping the front line one must consider the most effective depth for the border and the size and character of the lawn in front of it. Straight lines or sweeping curves are best here, never mere scallops.

Once these main outlines are determined upon, the border planner proceeds to consider the kinds of plants his border should be furnished with and their most advantageous placing.

Don't Crowd

In selecting just what species and varieties of flowering plants are to be included one should use caution. The chief danger arises from the tendency to wish to include too many things and so miss the sort of distinction that comes from beautiful but simple arrangement. Many borders are merely collections of as many different things as can be crowded into them, interesting in a way but hardly beautiful. It is always safer, and especially so for the beginner, to limit one's selection to a dozen or so of the old stand-bys that have proved themselves so dependable as to be generally recognized as the backbone of any perennial planting.

In such a list I would place, named in the approximate order of blooming, oriental poppies, cirises, columbines, peonies, pinks, pyrethrums, delphiniums, phloxes, and chrysanthemums. In sections too cold for chrysanthemums the choicer varieties of hardy asters might well be used in their stead. To this list many gardeners will wish to add certain of the spring flowering bulbs and some of the more dependable lilies.

In deciding where the different plants are to be placed there are several considerations that should be kept in mind. Of these the most obvious are the comparative height of growth, time and color of bloom, and the character and permanence of foliage after the blooming season is past, i. e., whether it remains in good condition or becomes unsightly, in which case a plant should be so placed as to be hidden by other plant growth later on. The whole purpose is, of course, to arrange the planting in such a way that the border will present a succession of beautiful effects as the season goes by. There are a number of ideas that have become almost axiomatic in this connection and which will perhaps bear repeating here. This may best be done by giving some brief space to the use of the various plants I have mentioned.

Most of us are familiar with the oriental poppy, especially in its gorgeous reds and scarlets. It is now to be had in white and pinkish tones as well. The reds should be used with understanding, and one should remember that poppy foliage quickly becomes faded after the seed has ripened. If it is placed against an evergreen background, it may be induced to build up a very beautiful though rather startling garden picture.

The iris follows the poppy so closely that the latter sometimes has to be cut down to avoid having a clash between them. In selecting iris varieties it is better to limit one's choice to a few distinctive sorts of rich and contrasting colors. Iris foliage remains in good condition throughout most of the season and may in itself prove especially effective.

Arrange for a Long Display

The same is true of peony foliage. In selecting peonies one should remember that they vary considerably in their time of blooming and arrange for as long a display as possible.

Columbines and lupins flower along with the iris and usually last over into the peony season. The foliage of both is likely to deteriorate, and massed in large spaces tends to make unsightly patches after flowering.

Pyrethrums are normally in flower before the peonies are gone. These, often called painted daisies, are to be had in white, pink and deep red. Their effect is light and airy, and they will counteract the rather heavy effect of the peonies.

Pink foliage, if the faded flower stalks are cut away, is always fresh and lusty. They are well adapted for planting in the very front of the border.

With the delphinium season comes the opportunity for what is perhaps one of the most beautiful of garden effects. Of course, I refer here to the possibilities in grouping delphiniums, Madonna lilies, and the early white phlox, Miss Lingard. Delphiniums being very tall should be placed in groups toward the back of the border.

Three Each and Include White

With the passing of these comes the season of the great mass of the hardy phloxes. With phloxes, as with irises, it is better to select ten or a dozen of the more distinctive colors, rather than clutter up the planting with a great many sorts. I suggest using the colored varieties in groups of at least three, and white to give contrast and perhaps separate the more brilliant colors. The fact that phloxes vary somewhat in height should also be taken into consideration.

One must select chrysanthemums suited to one's own locality. In the north many kinds fail to bloom before freezing weather, and some are easily winter-killed.

In indicating the location of the plants on the plan I usually use an ordinary pencil compass. With a properly measured radius it is an easy matter to allow each plant just the space it should have. For instance, in case one is working with a scale where one-fourth inch represents a foot in the actual border, a radius of three-eighths of an inch will give the three-quarter-inch space which will represent the three-foot circle one would allow a peony plant. A delphinium plant needs the same. A clump of iris may need two feet, etc. Spring flowering bulbs and lilies may well be represented by small crosses. As the foliage of these soon disappears, the space allowed them may encroach to some extent on that allowed the perennials that come into their full growth later on. Names of varieties should be carefully indicated on the plan. This makes identification possible without taxing one's memory or littering the planting with name stakes.

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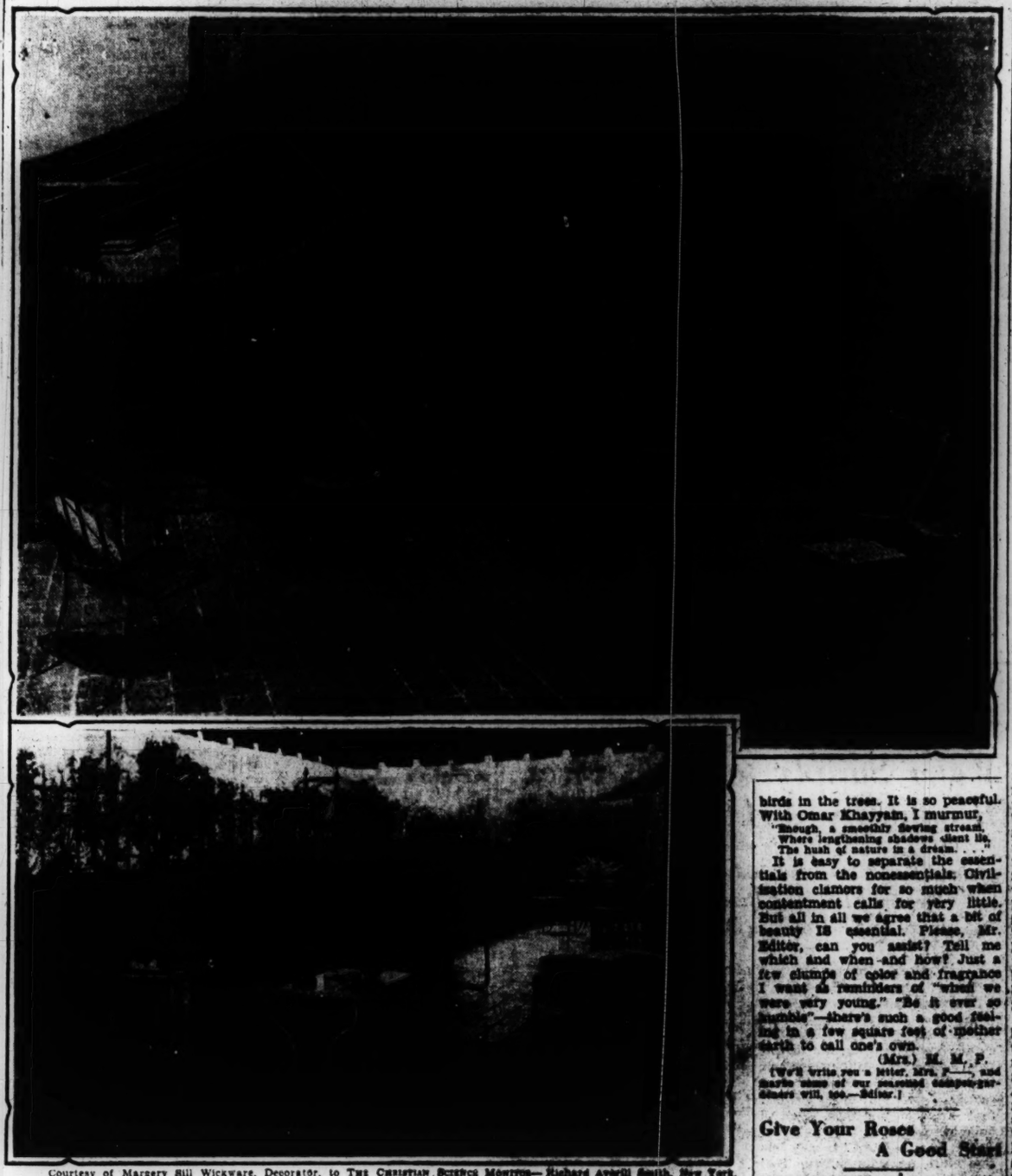

Courtesy of Margery Sill Wickware, Decorator, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Richard Averill Smith, New York.

High Above the Noise and Crowds of the City Are Many Such Roof Gardens as These, Where Something of the Joy of an Outdoor Living Room May Be Experienced

Can You Have a Roof Garden?

Even a Wee Space May Be a Joy to the City Dweller

By Hannah Reid Walker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CITY dwellers these days are not to be denied their share of the fun in the universal enjoyment of gardens. Where terra firma is not available the roof garden is the answer. City houses or apartments frequently have a flat roof somewhere which may be transformed into a bower of growing plants and a restful spot of seclusion.

A floor of cement, wood, linoleum or rubber composition is the first requirement. As a rule a protecting fence is needed around the edge. This may be of iron, wood or saplings. A few extremely comfortable chairs, couches, couch hammocks and tables will provide the necessary furniture. Then there remains the chief consideration, the garden itself. It must be noted here that soil, boxes, cement and such things add weight to the roof, so the advice of a builder concerning the supports below it may prove wise.

The pots and boxes in which grow the plants on a roof garden must have plenty of good soil and some means of drainage. It is a common mistake to use containers which are too small, then it takes only a few hours of sun, air and wind to use up all the moisture available in the small amount of earth and the plant withers up hopelessly. The soil should be good loam with plenty of humus. Plant food is a necessity, for the plant soon exhausts the nourishment contained in the limited amount of soil.

The job of watering is perhaps more important in a roof garden than it is in a garden in the great, open spaces. In the yard moisture may be drawn by the plants from considerable distance and there is always something of a reserve supply available. Not so with your pots, tubs and boxes, for in their case, when the moisture is gone, it is gone, and unless you come around faithfully with water at just the right time all is lost.

If your roof garden is extensive, it will be imperative to have a hose connection. If not, a large-size watering pot will serve the purpose. Sometimes a medium-sized water barrel for a reservoir will help to solve the problem.

As for the kinds of plants—arborvitæ is an old standby that gives stability to a roof garden. Of an entirely different nature, but equally suitable, is the delicate and dainty flowering almond. This is a spring-blooming shrub, but with care will do well all summer. The same idea of arrangement holds true in the roof garden as in the regular garden—that is, that the outer edges should make a background of green and the smaller, more colorful plants be placed in emphasis against this background. The arborvitæ, English ivy, trained on trellises, and hosts of other plants which your florist can suggest, will provide this green background.

In the spring long boxes of tulips and hyacinths and pots of English daisies and pansies will give color to the roof garden, while the annuals will keep it in bright bloom all summer. The greatest help probably is the petunia in all the different colors and varieties—single, double, giant, ragged. Then there are French marigold, coreopsis, nasturtium, verbena, zinnia, mignonette.

The roof garden is also an ideal place for one of the most charming kinds of plants, the trailing vine. English ivy, philodendron, wandering jew and all the rest may fall gracefully from their moorings in a cement pocket against the wall, or may grow in winter in a witch ball or old glass bottle in some sheltered spot.

A roof garden need not be large and pretentious. Just a small space, equipped with a few plants, a chair, table and lamp, can afford a world of pleasure.

Hobbies and Hints

And the Editor Says What Fun, What Fun!

Connecticut

Please, Mr. Editor:

Again I come with queries and questions. Where is the Editor of Gardens-in-the-Woods? I very much need suggestions, this time for plantings around a camp site which is left to its own devices for two and four and sometimes more weeks on end, and for long months in the winter.

On this site there is a good bit of shade and shadow, some of which will be trimmed out, except that from my neighbor on two sides, whose sprouts and saplings simply have to remain. Hardy shrubs almost take care of themselves with a little care at intervals, but it is a question what perennials and annuals, if any, will thrive under these conditions. The hints of spring simply get under my skin. One of the joys of the camp site is the thought of working in the fresh moist earth, to dig and rake and plant small brown seeds, then wait and watch for the first green shoots. I hope the birds and rabbits and other little wood folk are not waiting and watching, too, for a luscious breakfast. Perhaps asters and hollyhocks and verbena are not as tasty as young lettuce, spinach and beet tops. But what about sweet peas, morning glory and Japanese hop? I fancy these are most as tender as the first fruits of our country garden, which had a fifty-fifty chance with the deer which leaped lightly over our garden wall and helped themselves.

It might be more sensible to be content with a bird sanctuary, but who wants to be sensible? I cannot give up my memories of an old-fashioned garden where I played as a child, nor discard my dream to have a few of those glorious growing things for myself. I'm asking you, must we have sense sooner than sentiment?

There's nothing but to try it out and see if the canterbury bells and zinnias get nipped off before they come to bud and blossom. I'm told that sweet William thrives in the shade and can you tell me, dear Editor, if I give the sunniest spot to sweet peas will the wood fairies win? With seeds sown in flats by the time they are ready to transplant will they be assured of sufficient protection by square mesh wire? By the second week will fine brush be sufficient? And in four weeks they may be (or maybe not) able to hold their own. A garden marker of a lusty-looking Police dog might be a help and protection.

What a delight to come chugging up the hills and highways, at the end of a strenuous week and find the hollyhocks nodding welcome over the low wall of the outdoor fireplace alcove! On the shady side of the shack would be a refreshing bank of ferns with other things in natural nooks. I can hardly wait to run up the Stars and Stripes to announce our arrival, and get something simmering over the open fire with everybody lending a hand to this primitive housekeeping. The air is stilled of the myriad noises of the day, except for the birds in the trees. It is so peaceful. With Omar Khayyam, I murmur,

"Enough, a sweetly flowing stream,
Where lengthening shadows silent lie,
The hush of nature in a dream. . . ."

It is easy to separate the essentials from the nonessentials. Civilization clamors for so much when contentment calls for very little. But all in all we agree that a bit of beauty IS essential. Please, Mr. Editor, can you assist? Tell me which and when and how? Just a few clumps of color and fragrance I want as reminders of "when we were very young." "Be it ever so humble"—there's such a good feeling in a few square feet of mother earth to call one's own.

(Mrs.) M. M. P.

[We'll write you a letter, Mrs. P——, and maybe some of our seasoned compost-gardeners will, too.—Editor.]

Get the Forest Idea

In a sense we must all become woodsmen since we are a wood-using nation. The products of the forest are absolutely essential to national welfare, says the American Tree Association. You would not set a fire anywhere in a city and leave it. Why do so in or near a forest? You do not pay the cost, directly, but you have to pay your share of it just the same.

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Wild Flowers From Seed

An Exciting Hobby That Aids Conservation

By Haydn S. Pearson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last few years a fascinating new garden project has been investigated by flower lovers in various countries. I refer to the growing of wildflowers from seed. Many gardeners have had the common and sad experience of going into a woodland, carefully digging up a wild plant, transplanting it with equal care in the home garden, and then resolving never to injure another wild plant. For somehow, the vast majority of transplanted wild things would not accept their new home.

Then long before any general knowledge of the fact crept into printed words, gardeners began to tell each other at last they had found a way to grow certain of the wildflowers. Wildflowers from seeds is an exciting and pleasant hobby. The plants in their natural, beautiful environment are left undisturbed. The seeds produce plants for a new environment.

What a glorious thing it would be if the general public could be made to understand that our beautiful wildflowers and shrubs are a great asset and that if they must pick the blooms, it should be done carefully so that the root systems are not disturbed.

Before mentioning some of the flowers which can be successfully grown from seed by the amateur gardener, let us consider the location for the wildflower garden. Think a moment where you find trailing arbutus, violets, trilliums, jack-in-the pulpit, and wood lilies. Usually in the woods, in shade or semi-shade. And this also means that the soil is generally acid. Many gardeners make a mistake in thinking that wildflowers need a moist location. They do need more moisture than most of the cultivated varieties with which we are familiar, but if you will observe carefully when you go into the woodland this spring you will notice that few wildflowers bloom in wet locations. The plants grow on hummocks and mounds. The roots may go down to moisture, but the crown of the plant is above water. Many failures in homemade bogs and wildflower gardens have been due to setting the plants where it was too moist.

A homemade shade shelter is better than a location under growing trees. The tree roots cluster near the surface, and the fertilizer meant for the plants is taken by the trees. An artificial shade arbor can be made by the home gardener of posts and lattice work over the top, through which birch limbs may be laced. The leaves dry make excellent shade. Or grapes vines may be run over the top to make shade. The requirement for soil is good garden loam plus mold gathered from the woods, mixed half and half. For fertiliser, the dried and odorless animal manures seem to give better results than the chemicals.

It should be emphasized here that growing wild flowers from seed is not to be learned from articles or books. The whole subject is new, but it is a fascinating pastime and one learns as one tries.

The writer remembers trying to get the seeds from this lovely flower as a boy on a hillside New Hampshire farm. The small round pods, in clusters, develop during May and early June. Then suddenly the pods disappeared, or the ball-like pods burst open, and the tiny seeds were gone. So instead of waiting for the pods to turn brown, to be devoured by squirrels, pick the pods just as soon as the seeds turn brown. It is necessary to watch closely. Sow the seed in sand and screened black leaf mold. They will germinate in a month or six weeks, and can be transplanted the following spring to their permanent location. The third spring will produce beautiful flowers, and when you see them you will feel repaid for your long waiting. Use your scissors to cut blossoms from all wild flowers. Never break, pull, or tear a stem, or you may unwittingly kill a lovely wild thing.

Violets, Trilliums, Bleeding Heart

There are more than threescore species of violets in the United States. So far as the writer knows, all violets can be raised from seed. Start them in plots and transplant in August.

As for trilliums, these beautiful wild flowers are splendid for the beginner. They grow vigorously, although it may take two seasons for the seeds to start. For the sake of moisture plant the seeds in the shade where there will always be moisture.

Bleeding heart, fringed. If you live in Kentucky, Tennessee or West Virginia you will want this lively wild thing which blooms all summer long. Seeds planted this spring, transplanted in August, will blossom next year.

Bloodroot. This April bloomer, with its six-inch stems crowned by a white blossom, is a splendid plant for the amateur. It is hardy, will thrive in heavy or light shade, and grows readily from seed. It will usually bloom the second year.

Jack-in-the-pulpit is a common flower, but very interesting, with his cosmopolitan tastes and adaptability to conditions. The seeds germinate readily.

Marsh marigold, known as cowslip, grows in moist spots, and grows easily from seed. It needs much moisture.

Blue flag. This common iris will make a delightful background for a side of the wild-flower garden. It grows readily from seed and apparently cannot be given too much water.

These are some of the wild flowers that can be grown by the amateur from seeds. In a small shaded area, where the soil has been prepared with leaf mold, one can have great pleasure indulging in this newest of gardening pastimes.

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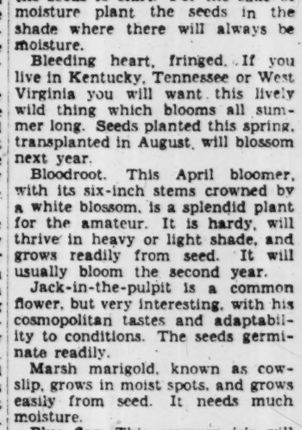

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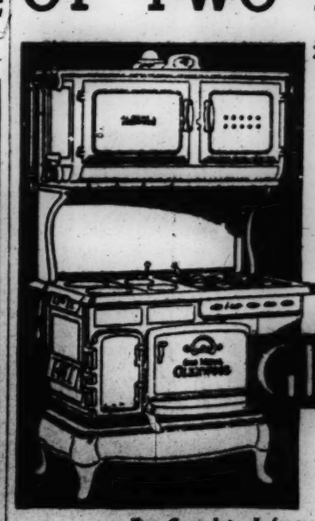

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Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1613
By L. Gugel

Black 6 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Zadatchi I Etoudy, 1930)

Problem No. 1614
By W. Bron

Black 9 Pieces

White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Wjetschernie Izwestija (Odessa), 1929)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1613 1 Q-B7

No. 1612
1 Q-QR7 K-Q5
2 R-Q6ch
1 KxKt
2 Q-Q7ch
1 threats
2 R-Kt5
1 P-B8(Q), B-Q7
2 Kt-B6ch
1 B other
2 KtxPch
1 Kt any
2 R-K6ch
1 P-B5 or Kt6
2 Q-KKt7

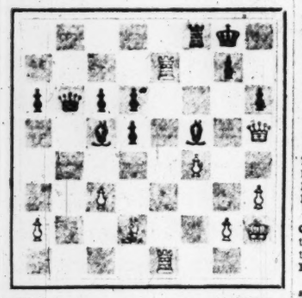
End-Game No. 197. Black wins: 1 Kt-K7ch (Black), RxKt; 2 R-B8ch, KxR; 3 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 4 Kt-Kt5 mate.

End-Games

At this point White announced mate in 13 moves, certainly one of the longest announced mates in master chess. The game is a famous one in Boston, having been played in 1899 between J. F. Barry, the winner, and Pillsbury. "Pillsbury's Chess Career" errs in placing it 10 years earlier, when Pillsbury was 17 and Barry 16. Pillsbury was in his prime at the time, with a world-wide reputation.

End-Game No. 198

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in 13 moves

Notes

The Kashdan-Marshall match for the United States championship will not be played this spring, but some of the games may take place at the Chicago fair this summer. The greatest obstacle is raising the necessary purse.

Both Kashdan and Marshall, together with four other American players and six foreign experts, will take part in a tournament sponsored by the New York State Chess Association to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, it is announced. This tournament will be played during August somewhere in upstate New York.

Kashdan will probably take part in an international tournament in Moscow this fall.

Edward Lasker, now of New York, was in Boston recently. He is quite enthusiastic over a Japanese game called GO, which he claims is vastly superior to chess. This game is widely played in Japan, where there are nine recognized degrees of mastership. Lasker is busy writing a book on the game, soon to be published by Knopf.

Alekhine won the second game of his match with Bogoljubow in good style, although, as might be inferred, Bogoljubow's play weakened at a critical moment.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 BxKt	BxB
2 P-QB4	P-B3	21 Kt-Kt6	R-R2(g)
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 QR-B	Q-Q3
4 P-K3	P-K3	23 R-B4	P-B4(h)
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	PxP
6 Kt-B3	PxP	25 R-K	Q-Kt3
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	26 P-B3	R-K(i)
8 B-Q3	P-QR3(a)	27 P-B4!	Q-Kt6
9 Castles(b)	P-B4	28 PxB	RxP
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5(c)	29 R-B8ch!!	K-B2(j)
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt2	30 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
12 QKt-Q2	B-K2(d)	31 QxRPch	K-B3
13 P-R5	Castles	32 R-B8ch	K-Kt4
14 Kt-B4	Q-B2	33 P-R4ch	K-B5
15 Q-K2	Kt-Kt5(e)	34 Q-R6ch	P-Kt4
16 P-K4	PxP	35 RxPch!	RxR
17 P-R3	KKt-K4(f)	36 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt5
18 KKtxKt	KtxKt	37 BxRch	Resigns
19 B-B4	B-Q3		

(a) H. Muller questions this move as a waste of time, maintaining that Black can safely mobilize his Q side without it, with 8 . . . P-Kt5 at once.

(b) 9 PxK4, P-B4; 10 P-K5, PxP; 11 KtxKtP, KtxP; 12 KtxKt, PxKt, is a highly critical continuation satisfactory enough for Black, and since the line has been receiving considerable analytical attention, involving as it does the validity of the Meran Defense, perhaps Alekhine chose a simpler, more conservative line deliberately. His QRP maneuver may have taken Bogoljubow by surprise.

(c) Not 10 . . . P-B5; 11 B-K2, P-Kt5; 12 Kt-Kt, Q-B2; 13 Q-B2, and White wins a P. 10 . . . BPxP, followed by 11 . . . P-Kt5, appears to give Black a good game.

(d) In view of White's reply, 12 . . . P-QR4 may be indicated.

(e) This threatens the KRP, after BxKt.

(f) An unfortunate move, after which Black is in difficulties. 17 . . . KKt-B3, and if 18 KtxP, Kt-B4, and if 18 P-K5, BxKt, would equalize at least for Black.

(g) This is another unfortunate move, for the R never gets untangled. After 23 . . . QR-Q, Black is not without resource despite the loss of the QBP. Reports indicate that Bogoljubow was in time trouble.

(h) Black is only temporarily a P ahead, and probably is definitely lost. White threatens Q-Q2.

(i) If the B retreats, 27. Q-K6ch leaves Black with a hopeless game.

(j) Probably Black did not see White's saving move. If now BxR; 30 QxB!

Spielmann was a contestant in the seventh national congress at Bucharest, Roumania, which was completed Jan. 14. With 12 points out of a possible 16, he finished first, closely followed by S. Erdelyi with 11½, A. Tyroler with 10½, and J. Balogh and M. Wechsler with 10 each. Here is Spielmann's only loss. He was unable to equalize a bizarre opening.

Queen's Pawn Game

Negrutac Spielmann White	Black	Negrutac Spielmann White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-B4	Q-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	15 P-K5	PxP(d)
3 P-Q5	P-QKt4	16 P-Q6	B-Q
4 P-B4	B-Kt2(a)	17 KKtxP	K-K
5 Kt-B3(b)	P-Kt5	18 P-B4	P-QR3
6 Kt-QKt1	P-K3	19 B-B3	B-B
7 B-Kt5	PxP(c)	20 QxB	B-B2
8 BPxP	P-KR3	21 Q-Q5	Q-Kt3(e)
9 BxKt	QxB	22 QxP	P-Kt4
10 P-K4	QxKtP	23 QR-K	Q-Q4
11 QKt-Q2	B-K2	24 P-Kt4	Q-B7
12 B-K2	Castles	25 Q-Q5	Resigns(f)
13 Castles	P-Q3		

(a) If 4 . . . PxP; 5 Kt-B3 and White's Q5 is amply protected, and he can recapture the P in a move or two. The game has transposed into the doubtful (for Black) Benoni Counter-Gambit.

(b) This move must be wrong. Dr. Euwe suggests 5 Q-B2, followed by P-K4, etc.

(c) 7 . . . P-KR3; 8 BxKt, QxB; 9 P-K5 (9 Q-Q2, PxP; 10 PxP, Q-B4!), is better for Black than the actual game in that White's QB4 is not vacant for the Kt.

(d) 15 . . . Q-Kt2 is somewhat better, though White would still have much the preferable position.

(e) If 20 . . . Kt-R3, White has a strong continuation in 21 QR-K.

(f) If 25 . . . R-R2; 26 KtxBP, and Black must lose at least a piece.

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Progress in Education

Where Democracy Is Still in the Making

Today's Immigrants to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A PROCESS of Americanization is going on in the capital of the nation which is so outstanding in its genuineness and spontaneity, its wholesome camaraderie and civic sentiment that people in other cities have inquired about its method and cause of growth.

Within walking distance of both the White House and the Capitol stands one of the oldest school buildings in the District of Columbia, the Webster School. Within its mellowed red brick walls, Russians, Italians, Germans, Armenians, Greeks, and many others from foreign countries are struggling with the English language, and the structure of the American Government; but most important of all, they are getting adjusted to and assimilated in American ways of living.

Immigrants come, somewhat timidly, to ask for first lessons in reading and writing English, according to Miss Maude E. Aiton, principal. This job of teaching foreign-born must go on, Miss Aiton believes, even though the stream of people coming into this country is diminishing, because the thousands already here need not only to learn to speak and read the language but to continue in the adventure of adult education.

For the Whole Family

A school for the whole family is the Americanization project in Washington. Grandfathers come to catch up with the schooling which was not available when they were younger. Fathers study the make-up of the Government, sometimes learning more than the average native-born knows about his state and nation.

Mothers venturing forth from homes where they speak a foreign tongue are joining classes in practical English to find out how to talk to the butcher, the grocer—even to their own American-born children. Incidentally, they are getting lessons in parent education. Children who do not know English are coached so that they may slip into their proper grades with other boys and girls. The nursery and kindergarten provide places for babies and little children, while mothers study.

Close cooperation is maintained between the school and both the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Bureau of Naturalization, Miss Aiton said.

Association of 2650 Members

A small group of foreign students back in 1922 formed the Americanization School Association, which has blossomed into an organization of great influence among the foreign-born in Washington. It has about 2650 members from over 50 counties. Anyone attending the Webster School is eligible to join. Friends of adult education and of Americanization can also become members.

To step into the library of the school, the organization headquarters, some evening, where floor lamps cast a homey glow on wicker furniture and worn draperies, where young men and women are busy here and there working out new projects, is to get a glimpse of adult education of the finest type. In one corner, a small group may be reading American poetry together. In another, a lawyer may be talking to new citizens about how newly passed legislation affects their daily lives. Another huddle of students may be the staff of the monthly publication.

This library was once an old schoolroom with stationary desks, but the Board of Education gave it to the association, and the foreign students, in spite of the high ceilings and gaunt, ungainly appearance, renovated the room, furnished it, and collected 3000 volumes which line the shelves. Today the cheery room is the organization's headquarters, its club home, and the very core of student life.

Once a week, the library becomes the scene of a party. Many times it is the meeting place of old students who have gone on to high school or college, and who come back to its haven like a child coming back to its mother. It has become the center for legislative conferences, for naturalization discussions, current topic meetings, and appreciation classes.

The association is interested in the personal problems of its members, in helping them to get work, or to get transferred to the kind of employment for which they are most fitted. Its work changes with the current demands.

The monthly newspaper of the organization, the Bulletin, has become known in many parts of the United States. Poems and articles written by Chinese, or Armenians, or Greeks have been republished in first-class American magazines. It keeps the newcomer to this country informed about new laws and regulations.

Of the greatest value, however, according to Mr. Souran H. Hancesian, vice-president of the American School Association, is the "real growth of the student, and his assimilation into American life. When you see representatives of American-German, Swiss, French, Greek, Albanian, Russian, Armenian, and other nationalities working together on one newspaper the avowed purpose of which is to bring about better understanding, you are beholding real Americanization, real assimilation. It is surely democracy in the making."

The Processes of Change In an Experimental College

Antioch Appraises Itself—4

By **O. F. Mathiasen** *and* **A. C. Swinnerton**

Members of the Antioch Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

AN EDUCATIONAL institution, quite as much as any social institution, finds itself in conflict with conventional policies when it attempts to develop an unconventional and purposeful program. The relation of these conflicts to the educational experiment which has been conducted at Antioch College for the past decade has been dealt with in earlier articles.

Among the immediate steps now contemplated for developing a more effective program at Antioch are the following:

First, to define, set up, and administer achievement standards as measures of educational progress, or as eligibility for graduation, to replace the more conventional credit-hour basis. This is a proposal already acted upon by the faculty, as we have indicated.

Second, the construction of certain major study units, organized in relation to the use to which they will be put in the career which follows graduation, and cutting across conventional department lines, to replace required courses as a means of preparing to meet the achievement standards set.

Third, the further study of method and technique of teaching, particularly in relation to our present plan, by which the student is made completely responsible for his own education. We call it the "autonomous plan."

Fourth, the adoption of a more intensive and comprehensive faculty adviser program as a means of better coördinating the student's entire program. Not all of these projects are equally developed, but one or two may be used to illustrate the direction in which the plan is proceeding.

According to Its Purpose

To understand these developments adequately it is necessary to consider carefully the purpose of the Antioch program. To provide for the active growth of all sides of the student's personality, to tie knowledge together into a philosophy of life that is workable, and out of this to build a socialized temper of living—these are the essentials of the Antioch ideal of college training. Barren academic scholarship is minimized; the taking part in current life and social responsibilities is emphasized.

The present order of required courses has done much to achieve the purpose, but in view of wide differences in background and abilities these required courses do not fit the needs of all students equally well. We wish to emphasize growth and development of personality, rather than the taking of courses. Conventional education has become "taking" courses; educational institutions are, in part at least, hierarchies of departments "giving" courses. Departmental courses, by their very nature, tend to compartmentalized knowledge and thinking.

To break away from this tendency to departmentalize knowledge, and to gain greater flexibility in this phase of the program, Antioch hopes to devise comprehensive, integrating programs embracing several related fields. The first of these proposed comprehensive units which is now being developed has for its title "Personal Effectiveness." This program seeks to develop habits and attitudes for the best growth, coördination and control of the students' physical and mental powers.

Teaching Technique

It is the hope of the reorganization committee that this program will serve as a model for the development of others. One in control of physical "environment" requiring the cooperation of biologists, geologists, physicists, and chemists, and one in the community relationships, involving sociologists, economists, biologists, psychologists and still other experts, are among the undeveloped possibilities.

Such a program, as well as the general emphasis which Antioch places on keeping its program flexible and in line with the needs of students, requires a very careful consideration of teaching techniques. The autonomous, or self-governing, plan as we now have it, aims to place the responsibility for education on the shoulders of the student. When a student, under this self-directing plan, undertakes a course he is provided with a syllabus outlining certain requirements, suggesting reading, and other sources of information; certain lectures and class discussions are made available (but are not compulsory). The instructor is available at frequent office-hour intervals for consultation and the student is expected to take the initiative in seeking out the teacher. Achievement is measured by these interviews, by examinations, papers, and various projects.

Some students are not ready for this amount of autonomy, or self-direction, and some subjects may be more effectively presented by other methods. Teaching method must be better adapted to both student need and the characteristics of the subject.

To Advise on Technique

The reorganization committee plans to set up an advisory committee on teaching techniques which will advise with the various teachers in regard to the degree of autonomy or the methods of study and of measuring achievement which might be suitable for particular fields or subjects.

The student's successful use of his educational opportunities both on the campus and on cooperative jobs cannot happen by chance. Too often students without guidance overlook important experiences or get too little out of the studies they pursue. The committee on reorganization undertakes to meet this need by setting up a coördinating adviser system.

Last year a selected group of faculty were given a special training program in anticipation of the beginning of a new adviser program with entering freshmen this last fall. This training course included not only the interpretation of the various psychological and content tests to which the freshmen are subjected, but the technique of determining interests and of determining fitness for following such interests. Another requisite is the acquaintance with the required preparation for the various professions and vocations and the future opportunities in these fields; beyond this is necessary an intimate acquaintance with Antioch and its curriculum, and an agreement with its purposes and ideals.

For Instance

Such a program envisages the relationship of student and adviser somewhat as follows: Richard Roe is admitted to Antioch, let us say, from a small New England high school. His record places him in the upper third of his graduating class, but while his preparation in languages and mathematics is well founded he is not especially strong in history and the sciences. He is a quiet, retiring but persevering boy, and he thinks (but isn't sure) that civil engineering is the professional field he wishes to enter. Richard is a "run of mine" entrant; he is not a "problem" and yet as an individual he presents certain capabilities, certain weaknesses and certain untried and untouched possibilities so that he is different from every other student.

The faculty adviser, whose responsibility it is to know Richard, will perhaps have him submit the program of studies he wishes to pursue, will discuss it with him in the light of his preparation, his demonstrated scholastic ability and intelligence, his vocational decision or indecision, his need for participation in extra-curricular and social activities. So a schedule of studies and activities is built up by mutual agreement between adviser and advisee; thereafter frequent contact between the two affords opportunity for testing the validity of the choice of program and of making necessary adjustments, although the adviser is not to be thought of either as taskmaster or nurse, but rather as the counselor and friend. In all cases the responsibility for the achievement rests with the student once the program is undertaken.

To Reach That Loyal Devotion

A further function of the adviser concerns the motivation of the student. Richard Roe is likely to look upon college as a means of "getting on" in life. He regards education and Antioch in particular as an apprenticeship opportunity to become comfortably fixed in a congenial occupation. He will ordinarily give lip service to ideals of social responsibility, otherwise he is not likely to come to Antioch at the outset but he has little realization of what legal devotion to ideals necessitates of determining his choice of vocation in terms of moral good, instead of monetary return.

Hitherto, reliance has been placed on the efforts of the college pastor, on lectures and occasional symposia, on the stimulus of faculty example, and on the exposure to human need through the cooperative work experiences. Now it is hoped that the more intimate and frequent stress laid on these ideals in the adviser-advisee contacts will work more effectively in integrating these experiences into a dynamic purpose.

Advisers also attend the orientation lectures for freshmen, and conduct discussion groups composed of their own advisees, in addition to holding regular individual conferences.

The trend of educational progress which these modifications of Antioch methods imply is toward the development of a curriculum which is reasonably adaptable to the unequal needs of every student who enters, adjusted through the medium of an adviser who has in mind not only the symmetrical training of the student in academic culture, but likewise the development of personality phases, vocational adjustment and social motivation.

[The fifth and last article of this series on Antioch will appear next Tuesday.]

Brownies and Elves in the Cast

Home Kindergarten Series—11

By **Marion B. Emery**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials	Books for the Mother
White and Colored Chalk	"Child Training," chapter on Rhythmic Arts, by V. M. Hillyer, published by The Century Company at $2.
Plasticene	"The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," by Selma Lagerlof, published by Grosset at $1.
Cutting Paper	"Peer Gynt," by Ibsen, published by Dutton at $.90.
Drawing Paper	**Books for the Child**
Crayons	"Songs of the Child World," Vol. I, by Jessie L. Gaynor, published by John Church Company at $1.
Scissors	"Grimms Fairy Tales," published by Macmillan at $1.
Construction Paper	"When We Were Very Young," by A. A. Milne, published by Dutton at $2.

WHEN beginning the subject of brownies or elves which naturally comes in the Hallowe'en season, the music and words of "Hist, hist be still," from "Songs of the Child World," impresses the children with the elfin character of these fairy friends, as contrasted with more solid human beings.

After the music and words have become familiar the children will love to dramatize the song—a few children being the humans asleep in their beds (made from two chairs placed together) while the rest form the circle and dance lightly to the music.

Pictures of brownies hung around the room accustom the children to the traditional peaked cap and tight green and brown suits of these folk. For one period they will enjoy drawing chalk figures on the board and dressing them up in similar costumes.

They Go to the Shoemakers

In "Grimms Fairy Tales," "The Elves and the Shoemaker," makes a good subject for the story hour, and provides plenty of material for a booklet. In developing the project the class take a walk to a shoe repairing shop, their attention being called to the various tools of the trade, and the point emphasized that when Grimms' story was first written there were no machines for making shoes, but everything was done by the shoemaker himself.

The children will take a deep interest in every item which is carefully explained to them, and upon their return, each might represent in any medium what they have seen. Some will choose plasticene to model the tools, shoemaker, etc., adding crayon pictures, too, of the elves, and of the clothes which the shoemaker and his wife made for them.

Gaynor's song of the shoemaker rap-tap-tapping at his trade taken in conjunction with the brownie dance makes a happy circle period.

Enter Christopher Robin

A modern addition to the brownie lore comes in A. A. Milne's "When We Were Very Young," and the short verse "Brownie." After it has been read to the children and they have repeated it until it becomes familiar, two volunteers can dramatize it. As "Christopher Robin" pops behind the curtain, thinking to catch the brownie, the second child pops out on his tiptoes and pops back again as Christopher appears.

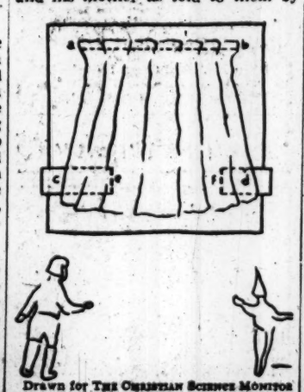
The accompanying drawing is of a paper toy which can be made by all to illustrate the verse, if the mother prepares the material carefully beforehand. A stiff piece of construction paper forms the background; three quarters of the way from the top vertical slits, e and f, are cut, one and one-quarter inches long.

Using a light weight paper, make pleats in it to represent the curtain, and hang it by pasting along the line a to b, having the bottom come well over the slits. (On the diagram the curtain is sketched lightly.)

Now cut a strip of heavy construction paper one inch wide and long enough to extend from c to d on the diagram, insert this in slot e and come out again at slot f; on the c end paste Christopher Robin, and on the d end the brownie, the figures of both of them being traced by the mother and colored, and cut out by the children.

Then as Christopher's end disappears behind the curtain, the brownie comes out and vice versa. A typewritten copy of the little verse pasted below completes the project.

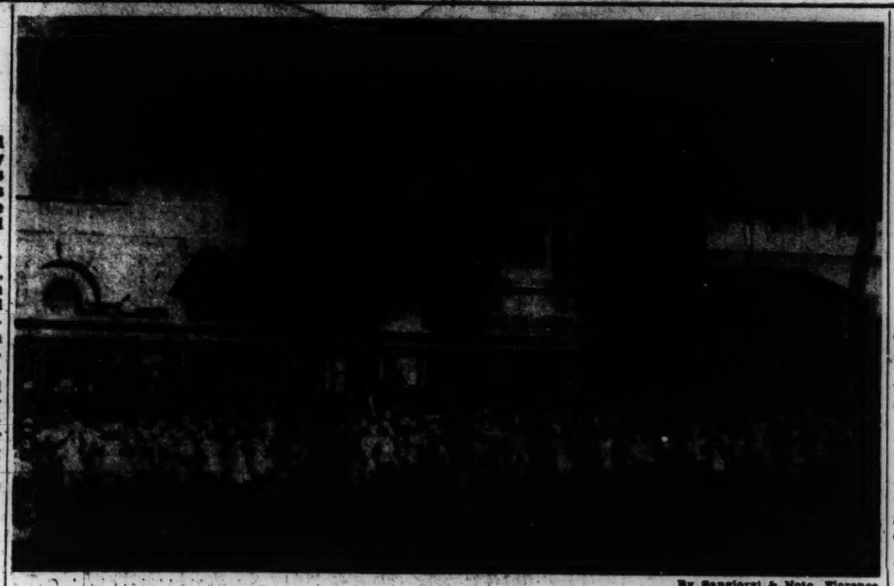
One class of kindergarten children enjoyed the story of Peer Gynt and his mother as told to them by the teacher who had read the whole drama and absorbed the atmosphere of the Scandinavian setting—the snow-covered mountains, the deep icy fjords. She explained how it was that when Peer was little his mother had told him many times about the trolls, gnomes and brownies, so when he grew up instead of working to help his mother he ran off into the mountains and imagined himself experiencing all these stories as happening to himself.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

With very little extra interpretation the first part of Act 1 can be read to the class and they too will be carried away as Asa was by the tale of Peer's wild ride on the reindeer. Also the scene in the royal hall of the King of the Dovre or Trolls when Peer imagines himself surrounded with these strange creatures whom he thinks at first he will join.

Selma Lagerlof's "Adventures of Nils" may be used in the same way.



By Sangiorgi & Noto, Florence

Day-Colony Children in Italy Filling Specially Provided Trams to the Brim at 8 o'Clock in the Morning

Italian Boys Making Joyful Splashes in the Safety Zone of the River

Educating Three Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I have three sons. One is a senior in high school. Another is a freshman in college. The oldest will receive his college degree next June. I want all to have a college education and I want all to have the benefit of a course in a good college of liberal arts before entering on professional training or a business career.

I have an extensive library with complete sets of Emerson, Dickens, Scott, Shakespeare, anthologies of poetry, works of fiction, essays, short stories, etc. My library lacks books directly helpful and applicable to the problems my boys must face in the choice of colleges, courses and careers, and in the mastery of those situations that confront boys away from home and in new surroundings where they must make choices daily on their own initiative.

From your experience with young men and with campus problems, I wonder if you can tell me about four or five recent books by specialists in college life, student problems, etc. I have been a teacher and I know that there must be helpful suggestions in recent books that will aid my boys in their efforts at self-discovery, and in their decisions as to life goals and life philosophies. I want them to have also the best aids on the use of books, the college library, study plans, note taking, etc. I want my oldest boy to have as his own a book dealing with finding a job and making good in it in the business world.

Will you please suggest a half dozen recently published books that will meet these rather specialized needs of my boys?

Very sincerely, (Mrs.) M. Dash

Dear Mrs. Dash:

Your letter about your three sons reached me on the same day that "College and Life," by M. E. Bennett, 1933, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, arrived. As director of orientation in Pasadena Junior College and director of guidance, Pasadena city schools, Mr. Bennett is well equipped to deal with college problems, goals, and values. His editorial assistance from Dr. Lewis M. Terman, eminent psychologist, adds to the volume materially. Chapters on college goals and values, time distribution, study methods, the laws of learning, note taking, the use of the library, self-discovery, mental health, personality development, etc., are good reading for high school and college boys. His chapter on vocational planning is brief but helpful.

In "Every College Student's Problems," by Prof. Oscar H. Werner, 1929, Silver, Burdett & Co., New York, you will find good guidance for boys on books and their uses, making notes, thinking, how to study, personality, the wise use of time, effort and money, the choice of a vocation, etc. Like the Bennett book, it is intended primarily for boys who are on the threshold of a college career. Both books have excellent suggestions for further reading and study.

"The Young Man and Business," by Howard L. Davis, 1931, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, deals directly with such problems as the selection of the job, finding employment, planning for future advancement, attitude toward job and supervisor, making good with the boss, writing letters and reports, supervision, leadership, etc. As director of technical employment and training, New York Telephone Company, for many years, Mr. Davis writes from a wide experience with young college men seeking employment and advancement.

"Learning How to Study and Work Effectively," by William F. Book, 1926, Ginn & Co., deals more intensively with study methods, plans and conditions. It does not enter the broader field of social, economic and vocational aims and interests.

"Which College," by Rita S. Halle, 1926, the Macmillan Company, is a little book of large value about colleges for men, colleges for women, coeducational colleges, etc. It is filled with facts of value, but not so recent as in the much larger volume "American Universities and Colleges," 1932, the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.

Your interest in your boys and your desire to help them gain self-mastery by their own efforts is commendable, Mrs. Dash. Reading the best books about problems they must meet ought to add much to the lessons they will learn from observation and experience. I shall be glad to hear from you later as to the further progress of your boys.

Sincerely, HARRY E. BROWN,

Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

The 'Sunshine Children' of Italy

A City Where No Child Need Spend Summer Playing in Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

PARENTS and teachers are aware that children, like birds, need space and sunshine, happiness and freedom, in which to grow and develop. One result of this realization has been the development of summer camps, planned to carry boys and girls away to hills and woods and sea during the summer days, to let them be free in that wonderful out-of-doors world where they can expand like flowers in the sun.

But, while summer camps are spreading in many lands, and more and more is being done to extend their benefits so that they are not the privilege of favored classes only, Italy, in addition to its magnificent system of seaside and mountain colonies, to which many thousands of needy children are annually sent, has established a branch of this work which is so strikingly simple and practical that any city or nation might easily adopt it. This is the day colony system known under the charming name of "Bimbi al Sole," or "Children in the Sun."

These Day Colonies, organized in the parks or suburbs of the cities, offer notable advantages. Expenses are far less, accordingly their benefits can be extended to a larger number and for a longer period than is possible where the children are transferred to resident mountain or seaside colonies and camps. Another advantage is that those whose turns at such camps come early in the summer need not, on their return, spend the remaining hot holiday weeks in the confinement of town life. Still another is that in many cases young children thrive better and are happier when not entirely separated from their homes, poor though those homes may be.

Already a Tested Affair

Just when and where the Italian Day Colonies originated it would be hard to say. A riverside colony was established in the latter war period on the banks of the Po, experiments have been made in recent years in different parts, and in Florence a daily "Sunshine" camp, for a hundred poor children, in the Cascine Park was established shortly after the war by two American ladies, the Misses Buttles, who have annually borne the entire expense of its maintenance for two months. Similar colonies have sprung up in other parts of Tuscany as well as the other cities of Italy. The system may be seen to full advantage in Florence where, under the "Patronato Scolastico," the work is being carried on upon an ever extending scale. During a single summer the Florentine Daily Camps numbered three; two of 1000 children each in the Cascine Park, and a third on the banks of the Arno with about 250 children.

Free to Those in Need

The "Bimbi al Sole" season lasts usually from the middle of July to the middle of September, the children passing every day, save Sundays or special public holidays, at their camps. For those families able to pay, the total fee for each child is 90 lire, which covers all expenses including food. Children of needy families are admitted free at the cost of the Commune and the "Patronato Scolastico" or Public Schools Organization, the average daily expense for food, transport, supervision, staff, etc. working out at lire 1.25 a head (about 6 cents or 3½d. a day at par.)

The ages of the children range from six to 14, though younger ones are accepted. This means that practically no child in Florence need spend the summer days playing in dusty streets or cooped up in cramped rooms, and that this is true in city after city, north, south, east and west. There are no appeals in the papers for "one country day for a slum child"; the authorities handle the problem on a comprehensive scale, and the aim is every summer day in sun and fresh air for every child. If this is an incalculable boon for the children it is hardly less so for the parents, who, knowing their children happy and well-cared for are free to do their own daily tasks with a quiet mind.

Even Tram Rides Are Free

The "Bimbi al Sole" begin their day at 8 or 8:30 a. m., when, assembled under the care of teachers at various points in the different quarters of the city, they march, singing, to appointed centers whence they are transported on tram-cars to their destination. These cars are supplied gratis by the Tramways Company, and are staffed by members of the Tramways "Dopolavoro" (After-Work) Association who give their services free. One of the most attractive sights is to see these cars morning and evening brimming over with merry sunburned children, dressed in white, singing, shouting, and waving little flags.

On arrival at the camps the children have a shower bath, (in the carefully roped-in areas during the day), and then the carefully arranged daily program runs its gay and tranquil course. Religion, patriotism, mental, moral and physical exercises, all have their place. There is the flag-raising, the singing of patriotic and folk-lore songs, sunbathing carefully regulated, gymnastics, games, reading and story-telling, handicrafts, brief lessons entertainingly given (not more than one hour a day of these), rest in the shade after the mid-day meal, and finally at evening the return in orderly procession to the trams.

Sites and Accommodations

The camps are established on carefully selected sites granted by the Commune in parks not too far outside the city, where no buildings already exist for use as kitchens refectories and wet-weather playrooms the necessary accommodation is erected, with camp kitchens, sanitary installment, and separate toilet and washrooms for boys and girls.

An excellent sit-down meal is served at mid-day, with bills of fare in which macaroni, vegetable soup, rice, meat, eggs, cheese, broth and vegetables find their place on different days, while bread and fruit are daily included. Bread, milk and fruit are given toward the close of the afternoon. Good habits are carefully enforced, hands being washed and inspected before and after every meal and the use of toothbrushes encouraged. Each child brings, in a linen bag, soap, toothbrush and other small necessaries together with some bit of individual work.

The costume, all white, consists of shorts for boys and skirts for girls, with cotton jersies, short-sleeved and low-necked, cotton caps, bare legs and sandals or linen shoes. These outfits are supplied free to the poorer children, while those who can purchase can do so for about 10 lire (equal to about two shillings or fifty cents). While transport, camp grounds and equipment are provided free, the kitchen staff and other attendants, as well as the experienced teachers who have the children in charge, are paid small salaries.

Success Is Everywhere Apparent

To estimate the success of this splendid work, so practical and economical in its organization, so admirable in its results, it is only necessary to note the healthy happy faces of the children, or to observe the change in some individual child at the end of the season. And if the physical results are notable, the mental and moral effects are no less so.

The fact that during the seven years since the Florence camps were established there has never, one of the directorate states, been a case of downright misbehaviour proves that the normal child, usefully, intelligently and happily employed, with reasonable freedom and outlet for his energies, is also the good child, who will grow up into the right kind of man or woman.

Around country villages as well as in the cities these day camps are spreading; continuing and extending to a gayer but always constructive and educative rhythm, the educational work of the schools and training the children to a right use of leisure.

Photography AS A CAREER

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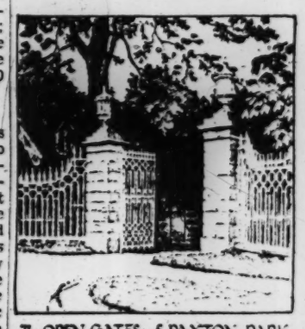
SCHOOLS—British Isles



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The Home Forum

Two Springs

PART of the beauty of Spring is its fugitiveness, for its tender, reanimating graces are the more cherished, and the more intensely experienced from the melancholy of our knowledge that they have all too short a date. But the human mind possesses the supreme and unique gift of a long memory; and here in mid-April, that will pass like a cloud across the sky, I can turn back to the April of last year which, by the stimulus of reminiscence rises up again in the retrospective vision like a flower that is fadeless.

Before the end of March, the brimstone and cabbage white butterflies were flying over the flowering currant whose raspberry-like blooms were flushing every twig, while the blue-tits had decided to take the home I had set up for them on the pear tree. They spent nearly an hour inspecting it; the hen disappeared within for five whole minutes and the cock followed her but, in his cursory male fashion, spent only a few seconds inside. I gathered that the ultimate decision rested with her. A few days later—on April 2—the thrush had hatched out and so had my first seeds of candytuft. But a rat climbed up into the privet and made his breakfast of maternal pride and care and of wing and song to be, while the frost climbed down and in its cold fang caught the bright promise unfulfilled. But the impassioned Spring pressed on past the fallen, and lustily the blackbirds fought on the lawn, so that I could have touched their interlocked bodies with my foot. The neap tide of green washed over my garden and over the wider garden of England, over bank and pasture and hedgerow, diffused that softness, that delicacy and tenderness upon which the human heart builds its dreams of paradise. The very stars were its herbaceous border and the moon its flowering plum.

By mid-April, chestnut and elm were in leaf and the wild cherry in bloom. The tits had furnished their home, the blackbird had replaced the thrush in my clematis, and the chiffchaff and willow wren were home from Africa to my old rosemary en fête to welcome them. All were the clocks of the violets and primroses among the quickening thickets. I could see melting into the vapors of that other land the horizon hides from thirsting human hope. Elms in their scarfs of green, radiant whitebeam, crab apple and blackthorn wild with blossom, dandelions, windflowers and daisies made the veils of proud-pied April, the throats of whose birds turned blossoms into notes. When the land was pungent with the fragrance of Cladothrix odorifera, the authentic earth-smell that rises like a mist from its resurgence, the swallows came home. By inward desire they were driven over perilous seas from distant lands forlorn to a Newfoundland which was yet their ancient home. They came back to a home clarified by the enameled green of tree and hedgerow, by sky without a stain and the etched profile of distant hills to a transparency which seemed to have blended the nature we know with that something shining in upon nature that visits the poets and now was shed upon the earth. A blackbird sang on the bough of a leafless ash, with "orange-tawny bill" thrust against the sky. The dewy fall of his notes from that rich-colored flute was a musical translation of the light limpidly overspreading all that eye could see.

The tempo of the mounting sap was so quickened by the end of the month that millions of cotyledons showered in a green rain from the elms and their carpet deadened the footfall. The beeches on the flanks of the Chilterns and the gorse on the commons took the traveler from the celestial to the burning mood of a month, whose feminine mutability has passed into common speech. But this April was bent upon a different course. It passed from its flush of youth to the intensity of a matured summer. The flowering of the wayfaring-tree in the hedgerow and the setting out of the yellow-green platters of the woodspurge in the copses belonged to a juvenescence that, like the childish things of Ind, had been hurriedly put away. The birds, sensitive to this deeper current of life, nested earlier than their wont. The blue-tits were on the point of hatching before the swift, bearing newborn May, had rushed upon the English scene.

In the allotment next to my garden, a matter of great moment happened. Low down in a leaf of broccoli appeared, like a magic gift, a linnet's nest with five eggs. Though the bluish-white eggs, streaked with gray and marbled with reddish-purple were linnets' signature, I could not believe until I had seen the parent birds that this wilder touch from higher lands had descended upon our less aspiring rusticity. Neither for goldfinches, frequent visitors to my garden, nor for linnets are our hedge-hemmed pastures a natural home. During May, the garden became more conspicuously a trust-house for birds, residents who spent weeks in it and wayfarers casual moments. The first whitethroat, pelting staccato notes out of my apple tree, synchronized with the flowering of the white clematis. Both were prodigal. That same tree knew still other blessings than its own. Its bloom veiled the petal-like song of the linnet, the more brilliant notes of the garden-warbler and the swallow's good cheer. Blossom and song were like words and music in a madrigal. Before the month was out, the greenfinch had added to its May repertory with more casual and conversational phrases and high-pitched notes making byways from the main theme. With robin's and dunnock's, the cuckoo's made the eighth voice that issued from that tree before its blossom had fallen. I liked the linnet's best of all, for that sweet wildness or wild sweetness which is its gift to English life. One early May morning, I heard the swallow singing just outside my bedroom window and joyously clapping his mandibles at the close of each stanza. The utter happiness of his song, its carefree green innocence, made an eternal morning out of its brief span and fragile threads of sound.

Thus can I enjoy two Springs, the one that has gone and the one that is now passing.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

By Courtesy of the Gothenburg Museum (Sweden) to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"On the Cliffs": An Oil Painting by Carl Wilhelmsson

CARL WILHELMSSON can, without doubt, be counted the best portrayer of Swedish life on the West Coast. He is regarded as the artistic discoverer of the fisherfolk in the villages of his native province of Bohuslän. A keen observer, he never falls into the temptation to romanticise or caricature. His pictures show the fishermen, and their serious-looking wives, at rest and at work, silent, strong, austere as their native province. He paints the people on the cliffs or in the fields, in the villages of brightly painted cottages, in the huts mending their nets, or going to church, their faces marked with religious fervor.

"On the Cliffs" hangs in the Gothenburg Museum, where Wilhelmsson is, naturally, well represented. The picture shows fishermen sitting in the evening light on top of the cliffs, silently looking out to sea. The tone of the painting is blue, with the sun glittering on the sea and rocks, and picking out the green and purple tints.

Wilhelmsson was born in a fishing village in Bohuslän, the son of a sailor. When he was fourteen years old, he went to Gothenburg, where he got work as a lithographer. In his free time he studied in the drawing and painting school at the Museum. Here he had as teacher Carl Larsson, the well-known Swedish painter who, however, did not seem to encourage his pupil. In 1889 he went to Paris where he stayed for seven years. During this time he supported himself by executing commercial drawings, and at the same time he continued his art studies. At first he painted people from Brittany; but, after a visit to his native country, he began to paint religious motives and subjects in his home province. His teachers were principally Jules Lefebvre and Tony Robert Fleury, and for a short time Benjamin Constant.

He exhibited in the Paris Salon for the first time in 1893, and two years later his painting, "Fishing Women Mending Nets," received mention honorable at the Salon.

When he returned to Sweden in 1897, he was appointed teacher at Valand in Gothenburg, where he had begun his studies. He kept this post until 1910, when he made his first journey to Spain. He paid a second visit to Spain three years later, and on these journeys he painted a great number of pictures of gypsies, street and other scenes. In 1912 he moved to Stockholm, where he started a school for painting; there he taught until his passing a few years ago.

Although Wilhelmsson received his technical training in France, he was entirely individual in style. In his older paintings he had a more even touch, but later he favored a lighter and more colorful palette. Intense sunshine and the dazzle of light seems to have been his special study; and he had a unique mosaic manner, which he used with great effect and painted in light and glittering colors. In later years he took to painting children, nude figures, and studies in various parts of Sweden and Norway and Spain. He also painted one or two portraits.

Spring Wind

Earth is a wintry clod;
But spring-wind, like a dancing psaltress, passes
Over its breast to waken it, rare verdure
Buds tenderly upon rough banks between
The withered tree-roots and the cracks of frost,
Like a smile striving with a wrinkled face;
The grass grows bright, the boughs are swole with blooms
Like chrysalids impatient for the air,
The shining dorrs are busy, beetles run
Along the furrows, ants make their ado;
Above birds fly in merry flocks, the lark
Soars up and up; shivering for very joy;
Afar the ocean sleeps; white fishing gulls
Flit where the sand is purple with its tribe
Of nested limpits.

—From "Paracelsus," by ROBERT BROWNING.

Macgillicuddy's Reeks

A car and guide, as per order, were waiting for us, when we had breakfasted next morning, and we set forth for the *Gap of Dunloe*. Entering upon the main road, we seemed to be in a drying-ground of immense proportions, with its perpetual posts and endless clothes-lines, extending along the wayside for miles. But it proved to be a continuation of that faithless messenger, the Atlantic telegraph, on its way between *Valencia* and the rail. Passing the ruins of *Aghadoe*, church, castle, and tower, and shortly afterwards those of *Killaloe*, we cross the river *Laune*, over a charming old bridge, and get views of the great *Tomies Mountain*, and also of *Macgillicuddy's Reeks*. Miles, our guide, a most intelligent and civil one, here told us the story, or rather one of the stories, concerning the latter mountains.

It seems that Mr. Macgillicuddy, a gentleman of extensive estates in this neighborhood, went to visit some friends in England, and took with him an Irish servant, more prone to patriotism than truth. Whatever he saw among the Saxons was just nothing at all, at all, to what might be seen in Ireland. In short, he would have been a most appropriate attendant upon that Hibernian who, being asked why he wept at sight of Greenwich Hospital, replied with sorrowful emotion, "Ah, sure, the buildings there remind me of mee dear father's stables!"

Now it befell that the English gentleman, possessing a large extent of rich meadow land, took especial delight in his haystacks, and his valet, sympathizing with his master's vanity (as all good valets should), soon led the Irishman to look at the stackyard, expecting to see him mightily astonished; but Paddy, having gazed around with the most sublime indifference, coolly said, "It's a nice bit o' grass you've brought home here for present use; now let us have a peep at the ricks."

"Ricks!" exclaimed the Englishman. "Why, these be they."

"Well, then," says Paddy, "I'll just tell ye: there's about enough hay in this stackyard to make the bands for thatching my master's ricks. Happen" (this he added as though he wished to be liberal, and to pay his companion a compliment), "there might be a couple of yards or so to spare."

You may imagine that when, in the following year, the English valet came with his master to return the visit at Killarney, he was not long before he requested his Irish friend to favour him with a view of the haystacks. To be sure he would, with all the pleasure in life, and sorry he was to be prevented by circumstances (over which, he might have added, he had every control) from making the inspection before evening. Accordingly, in the dusk and gloom of twilight he took the Englishman forth and showed him, dim in the distance, this lofty mountain range. "There are *our* ricks," said he.

In that belief the astonished stranger slept; and ever since that time men call these hills *Macgillicuddy's Reeks!*

At the entrance to *the Gap*, the scene was a most lively and attractive one. Here the cars are sent back, as the journey through the Pass must be made on ponies or afoot, and there was quite a merry little congress of visitors, guides, cars, and steeds. At length, the procession started, and a very picturesque one, —*voici!*

The Gap of Dunloe is a wild ravine, a defile through the mountains (on the right are *the Reeks*, and on the left *the Tomies, Glena*, and *the Purple Mountain*), which, rising on either side, dark, stern, and sterile, with no great interval between, impart a solemn grandeur to the Pass. The river *Loe* flows beneath the huge blocks of stone which have fallen from the rocks above—heard, but not seen, except in the small lakes which occur at intervals, and which, still and gloomy, add much to this impressive scene. One of these is called *the Serpent's Lake*, because St. Patrick, having caught the last snake in Ireland, put it into a big box (for reasons best known to himself), and flung it into this pool.

The most striking thing we saw as we went through *the Gap* were some snow-white goats on the lofty summit of the *Purple Mountain*; for the latter is really of a distinct purple tint (not from heather, but from the colour of the stone); and the contrast in the sunlight was very beautiful.—From "A Little Tour in Ireland," by AN OXONIAN. (London: Bradbury & Evans, 1859.)

Hollywood Hills

The hills retreat and advance
At different hours in the day.
Sometimes in the early morning
They are so close
That, if you were but to reach out,
You could touch them with your hand.
And in the evening
They become very far away and covered
With silver and amethyst mist.
At night they are ebony
Covered with star-dust.

ELLEN L. FOUST.

Knowledge

There are so many melodies to hear,
Besides a bird's notes, trembling from a bough—
The melody of silence, when the night
Draws her gold plow.

There is so much of beauty to discern,
Subtler than sculptured trees, or masonry—
The rhythm of the voice of one beloved,
Is more than stone or tree.

There are so many mysteries to know,
Beyond the limits of our human ken—
The subtle evanescence of a dream,
That wakes a pen.

HERBERT BLUEM.

Des Trésors d'Amour

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS entendons parfois dire, au sujet d'une personne bienveillante: "Son cœur renferme des trésors d'amour." Lorsque nous ne connaissions pas encore la Science Chrétienne, cette remarque indiquait simplement pour nous que la personne en question exprimait envers son prochain un amour peu commun. Mais après avoir acquis une certaine compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, nous nous sommes rendu compte que cette remarque peut avoir une signification littérale souvent ignorée de celui qui s'en sert.

Ceux dont l'avoir en banque a diminué ou paraît même complètement anéanti, sont peut-être convaincus que pour recouvrer leurs trésors il leur faut d'abord accumuler une certaine somme de richesses temporelles. Mais la Science Chrétienne nous apprend que pour démontrer l'abondance, dans quelque domaine que ce soit, l'homme doit commencer par enrichir son propre penser. A la page 57 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous lisons ces paroles: "L'Amour enrichit la nature, l'élargissant, la purifiant, l'élevant."

Donc celui qui veut enrichir sa mentalité doit commencer par examiner ses pensées pour voir s'il y découvre des choses contraires à l'amour; car il est facile de comprendre qu'une pensée malveillante doit être une pensée qui rend pauvre, puisqu'elle dénote l'absence de l'amour qui enrichit. Dans ce domaine, le plus tendre ami, le praticien le plus dévoué, ne peuvent faire le travail qui incombe à d'autres. Chacun doit s'approcher lui-même du trône de la grâce. Autrement dit, chacun de nous doit obéir comme un enfant, chasser de sa propre conscience tout ce qui diffère de l'Amour divin, et remplacer l'erreur par les idées parfaites qui émanent de l'Entendement divin.

A la page 454 du livre déjà cité, nous trouvons ce passage: "L'Amour nous inspire le chemin, l'illumine, nous le désigne, et nous y guide. Les bons motifs donnent des ailes à la pensée, de la force et de la liberté à la parole et à l'action." Quiconque veut démontrer les ressources doit donc aussi peser soigneusement ses propres motifs. Il est clair que le désir d'amasser de l'argent à des fins simplement personnelles n'a rien de commun avec l'amour qui inspire, guide et fortifie. Mais le disciple qui s'en va journellement à sa tâche dans un esprit d'amour, avec le désir de faire du bien à tous ceux qu'il rencontre, puise à la source même de l'abondance.

Ceci paraît-il un peu difficile à saisir? Souvenons-nous que d'après l'enseignement de la Science Chrétienne, "la métaphysique résout les choses en pensées, et remplace les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame" (*ibid.*, p. 269). Par conséquent, qu'il s'agisse de frotter un parquet ou de diriger une compagnie de chemin de fer, nous devons toujours considérer notre travail comme une magnifique occasion de mettre en pratique les idées de l'Ame,—l'amour, le jugement, l'intelligence, la patience que notre Père céleste, l'Entendement divin, donne en abondance à tous Ses enfants. Toutes les firmes ne seraient-elles pas heureuses d'avoir un employé muni de ces qualités divines? Le penseur intègre n'a donc jamais lieu de craindre le chômage; car s'il entretient ces qualités dans sa conscience, il sera certainement guidé dans la bonne direction et sera capable d'aider ceux qui requièrent ses services.

En réfléchissant à ces choses, nous percevons que la vraie richesse consiste à accepter avec plus de confiance les qualités que nous offre la main de l'Amour, puis à les mettre en pratique avec fidélité. En effet, la Bible nous dit: "Ne nous lassons pas de faire le bien, car nous moissonnerons au temps convenable, si nous ne nous relâchons point."

Il est possible que certains disent: "Nous avons fait toutes ces choses, mais sans recevoir la moindre récompense." Peut-être commettent-ils l'erreur de penser que le bien qu'ils expriment leur appartient en propre. S'il en était ainsi, on pourrait bien douter du résultat; car le penser purement humain est sans cesse à la merci des circonstances; son expression est limitée, et parfois il nous fait tout à coup défaut. Par contre, si nous nous rappelons que le bien a toujours sa source en Dieu, nous perdrons la crainte qui entravait notre démonstration; car l'amour, l'intégrité et la sagesse qui viennent du Principe ne sauraient être contrecarrés ou détournés par les circonstances humaines.

N'appauvrissons jamais notre penser en doutant de pouvoir refléter en toute occasion ces précieuses idées. Enrichissons plutôt notre conscience en nous souvenant que le Père a conféré tous les biens à Ses enfants, et que de plus Il nous a rendus capables d'accepter et d'utiliser ces trésors.

Demeurant ainsi chaque jour et à chaque heure avec l'Amour divin, nous prouverons certainement que nous sommes riches en tout ce qui est nécessaire à notre bonheur; nous aurons en outre des trésors d'amour qui pourront être dispensés à tous nos frères.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Starlit Intruders

The cypresses were black against the curtain of midnight blue, and it seemed that the whole world was waiting. One was conscious only of the peace and beauty of the night. Then a tiny noise, the hasty pattering of little feet coming nearer. A shapeless, drifting shadow moving, phantom-like, upon the road drew nearer and nearer. No bells tinkled, but one could make out the moving shadow to be a herd of goats. The shadow was fluent and seemed to spread around into pools and eddies, like the sea-tide running up the shore. Abreast of the gate, which stood ajar, a little eddying wave overflowed into the garden, silently broke and formed small dark pools of shadow among the flower beds. Then came the sound of gentle cropping; hurried, instinct with the joy of new-found sweetness, of swift satisfaction. Standing above upon the balcony, helpless to interfere, one wondered what amount of damage was being done by these still invaders! It was all so silent, so unexpected, so ruthless; almost without a sound the barely visible had approached, entered, stolen!

Suddenly a clear, strong voice broke the calm. The goatherd had only to look over the wall and speak. The marauders knew themselves vanquished. The shadow on the road became a little larger, blacker, more solid; it drifted onward and vanished into the dimness of the winding road. The garden was again quiet, deserted. Over all shone the quivering star life whose beams, for countless ages, had been flashing through the spaces of sky. Everywhere reigned obedience to law. In the flock of goats, obedience to command; in the stars, far above, obedience to their destined order.

A Wealth of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE SOMETIMES hear it said of a kindly disposed person, "He has a wealth of love in his heart." Before we knew of Christian Science this remark merely meant to us that this particular individual expressed an unusual amount of love toward his fellow men. But after gaining some understanding of Christian Science, we realized that this remark has also a literal meaning of which the speaker may be entirely ignorant.

He whose bank balance appears depleted, or possibly completely wiped out, may feel convinced that in order to regain his wealth he must first accumulate a certain amount of worldly riches. But we learn in Christian Science that in order to demonstrate supply of any sort an individual must first start enriching his thinking. On page 57 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we read these words: "Love enriches the nature, enlarging, purifying, and elevating it."

Then he who would enrich his thinking should begin examining his thoughts to see if there is anything unlike love therein, for it is easy to see that an unloving thought must be an impoverishing thought, since it denotes the absence of enriching love. Neither the tenderest friend nor the most devoted practitioner can do this enriching for us. Each individual must make his own way up to the throne of grace. That is to say, each one of us must in childlike obedience cast out of our consciousness all that is unlike divine Love, and replace it with the perfect ideas that flow from divine Mind.

On page 454 of the same book we read: "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way. Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action." Then he who would demonstrate supply must also carefully weigh his motives. A desire to accumulate money for merely personal ends is obviously devoid of the love that inspires, strengthens, and guides. But the one who goes forth each day filled with love, desiring to help and bless all whom he may meet, has touched the very mainspring of supply.

If this still seems a little difficult to grasp, we should remember that in Christian Science we are taught that "metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul" (*ibid.*, p. 269). Therefore our work, whatever it may be, from scrubbing a floor to directing a railway system, must be seen as a golden opportunity to put into practice the ideas of Soul—the love, judgment, intelligence, patience, that our heavenly Father, divine Mind, is pouring out to all His children without distinction. And what business house would not gladly give employment to one whose mentality is divinely equipped with these qualities? Therefore the honest thinker need never fear that he will lack work, for with these qualities cherished in his consciousness he will be surely guided aright, helping those who require his services.

Thinking this over, we perceive that our true wealth, then, consists in more trustfully accepting these qualities from the outstretched hand of Love and more faithfully putting them into practice. For do we not read in the Bible, "And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Some may say that they have done all this and yet have received no reward. Perhaps they may be making the mistake of thinking that the good they are expressing is their own. If this were the case, we might well feel dubious as to the result; for mere human thinking can at any moment be thwarted by circumstances, limited in expression, or suddenly fail us. But if we will remember that good comes from God alone, we shall lose the fear that is causing our lack of demonstration; for love, integrity, and wisdom, which come from Principle, can never be thwarted or diverted by any human circumstance.

Let us never impoverish our thinking by doubting that we can at all times reflect these precious ideas. But rather let us enrich our thinking by remembering that the Father not only has bestowed all good on His offspring, but also has given us the ability to accept and utilize these treasures.

If we will thus daily and hourly stay with divine Love, we shall surely prove that we have a wealth of all things necessary for our happiness, and also a wealth of love to bestow on every passerby.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Vignette of Quaker Land

(Pennsylvania)

Steadily and serenely the spring advanced. Old people shook their heads and said: "It will be April, this year, that comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion,"—but it was not so. Soft, warm showers and frostless nights repaid the trustfulness of the early expanding buds, and May came clothed completely in pale green, with a wealth of lilac and hawthorn bloom on her brow. For twenty years no such perfect spring had been known, and for twenty years afterwards the farmers looked back to it as a standard of excellence, whereby to measure the forwardness of their crops.

By the twentieth of April the young white-oak leaves were the size of a squirrel's ear,—the old Indian sign of the proper time for corn-planting, which was still accepted by the new race,—and the first of May saw many fields already specked with the green points of the spring-time blades. A warm, silvery vapor hung over the land, mellowing the brief vistas of the interlacing valleys, touching with a sweeter pastoral beauty the irregular alternation of field and forest, and lifting the wooded slopes, far and near, to a statelier and more imposing height. The park-like region of Kennett, settled originally by emigrants from Bucks and Warwickshire, reproduced to their eyes—as it does to this day—the characteristics of their original home, and they transplanted the local names to which they were accustomed, and preserved, even long after the War of Independence, the habits of their rural ancestry

The massive stone farmhouses, the walled gardens, the bountiful orchards, and, more than all, the well-trimmed hedges of hawthorn and blackthorn dividing their fields, or bordering their roads with living wall, over which the clematis and wild ivy love to clamber, made the region beautiful to their eyes. Although the large original grants, mostly given by the hand of William Penn, had been divided and subdivided by three or four prolific generations, there was still enough and to spare,—and even the golden promise held out by "the Backwoods," as the new States of Ohio and Kentucky were then called, tempted very few to leave their homes.

The people, therefore, loved the soil and clung to it with a fidelity very rare in any part of our restless nation. And, truly, no one who had lived through the mild splendor of that spring, seeing, day by day, the visible deepening of the soft woodland tints, hearing the cheerful sounds of labor, far and wide, in the vapory air, and feeling at once the repose and the beauty of such a quiet, pastoral life, could have turned his back upon it to battle with the inhospitable wilderness of the West.—From "The Story of Kennett," by BAYARD TAYLOR.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Movement Is More Orderly After Shakeout

Some Scattered Selling but Price Changes Are Unimportant

By Forrest Price

Stocks have not yet recovered from yesterday's shakeout but trading today was more orderly.

There was some further selling, also moderate rallying tendencies here and there.

While news developments were mixed there was nothing to indicate the need of extensive liquidation. And there was nothing to show why the market has been moving downward for the last week or so.

Trading was light, total sales amounting to about 1,350,000 shares.

Advances were recorded by U. S. Smelting, Columbian Carbon, General Motors preferred, Gold Dust preferred and U. S. Rubber.

On the downside were American Telephone, Chrysler, Libby-Owens, Mack Trucks, Allied Chemical, American Smelting, Atlantic Refining and Nash Motors.

There was better buying of bonds, both high-grade and secondary issues. Price improvement was shown by the loans of Western Union, Texas Corporation, Southern Pacific and Postal Telegraph. Slight declines were recorded by Southern Railway 4s, Great Northern 4½s and Chile Copper 5s.

Wheat, cotton and silver worked lower; wheat dropped 2½ cents a bushel at one time. Rubber was firm. Copper ruled steady.

There is some diversity of opinion as to the immediate future trend of business. Usually there is a let-down this time of year, generally referred to as a seasonal decline. Some predict that this easing off will soon begin. Others say that there are no indications of a seasonal recession.

Certainly the vigorous and continued increase in steel production would not portend a falling off. And the steadily increasing electric power output does not indicate a decline in business. The railroads are showing steadily rising carloadings and larger earnings. The seasonal decline may come as formerly, but it looks as if the date of its start will be much later than in other years.

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP) — While the selling tide appeared to have been stemmed in today's stock market, and scattered rallying tendencies were discernible, caution was the watchword among the speculative forces.

Shares of American Telephone lost about 2 points at one time. The oils were a trifle soft, probably because of failure of Socony and Standard of New Jersey to increase their dividends.

Columbian Carbon got up a point on favorable dividend action. U. S. Rubber was up as much. Celanese recovered fractionally, as did United Aircraft. U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel and du Pont came back a point each.

Homestake Up

Homestake Mining got up 4. The rails and motors were about even, as were the alcohols. Power and light issues did virtually nothing.

The unsettlement of American Telephone was attributed partly to the Supreme Court decision upholding the Illinois State Commerce Commission in its telephone rate reduction battle begun 11 years ago.

Followers of the motors and rails appeared somewhat more cheerful. There were indications that the automobile labor difficulties would be ironed out peacefully at the conferences now being held in Detroit. Traffic and earnings gains of the carriers continued to show improvement.

Bond Trading Light

Secondary bonds were given an opportunity for an irregular recovery today, due to a drying up of the selling movement which pushed prices down yesterday. High grade issues continued to exhibit a firm tone, and throughout the domestic list trading was again in small volume.

A little improvement during the first half of the session marked the loans of American Smelting, Bethlehem Steel, Canadian Pacific, Phillips Petroleum, Postal Telegraph, Southern Pacific, Texas Corp. and Western Union.

The foreign division was devoid of feature aside from further declines in German Government issues. On top of yesterday's sharp break, both the Dawes and Young loans yielded slightly more than a point each. Selling in these issues was comparatively light as compared with that in some recent sessions, but the market appeared to reflect a little less confidence as to the ultimate results of the Berlin transfer conference in respect to the two loans.

Prices shifted narrowly in other foreign groups to the accompaniment of small dealings. French Government issues gained half a point or so and Japanese 5½s improved a major fraction. Italy 7s and Poland 7s eased a little.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	29	32	Manhattan	32	35
City	29	32	Public	33½	36½
Commercial	148	158	Trade Bank	24	30
Fifth Av	1050	1150	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1695	1750			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	65	70	Guaranty	370	400
Banca C I	142	175	Fulton	250	300
Bk NY&T	370	450	Irving	18¾	21
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	108	118	Law Tle&G	2¾	5
Cn Hanover	134	144	M'facturers	22½	25
Chemical	41	50	New York	105	125
County	43½	50	Title Guar	10¾	13
Empire	19¾	22¾	Unit States	1750	1850

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	35	38	Merchants	280	310
N Shawmut	23	26	Second Nat	92	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	47¼	52	Harris T&S	245	260
First Nat	114	124	Northern Tr	400	450

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	38½	41	Home	29¼	30¾
Am Alliance	19½	21	North River	20¼	23
Gb Americn	19½	21	Spgfld Fire	98	105
Hartford	53½	56	U S Fire	36¾	40

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 1	Last Apr. 30
107½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	20	106	106	106	107½
11⅝	6⅝		Adams Express	3000	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	600	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾
27½	18		Addressograph	1400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
11⅜	7¾		Advance Rumely	200	8½	8½	8½	
7¾	5½		Advance Rumely pf					
106½	93¾	3	Air Reduction	2900	100⅞	99	100⅝	99¾
3⅝	1⅞		Airway Elec App	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
8¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	4200	3⅛	3	3	
16⅛	5½		Allegh pf ww xxx	1300	15	13½	14	14½
14⅞	8¼		Alleghany pf xw	700	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
14⅜	5¾		Allegh pf ww XL	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
160¾	143½	6	Allied Chem	1400	146	143½	146	146
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	3000	18½	17⅝	18	18⅛
20½	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	300	15	15	15	15
7¾	4		Amal Leather	100	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	3100	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	1200	32¾	32¼	33¾	33¾
25¼	14⅞		Am Bank Note	3000	31	30	30¾	30
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	60	48¼	48¼	48¾	48¾
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	160	64¾	63½	63¾	65
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
107¾	94¼	4	Am Can	4700	100¼	98¼	100	100½
48	20½		Am Chain pf	200	38¾	38	38	
60	46½	3	Am Chicle	100	58	58	58	58
62½	46⅜		Am Com Alcohol	1700	46¾	46¾	48¼	48¾
5	2¾		Am Encaustic T	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	4000	9¼	8¾	9¼	9
38	17		Am & For Pow pf	200	22	22	22	21½
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	700	19	18½	18¾	
15½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	1900	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
22¼	16	1	Ap Hawaiian	2300	17	16	17	17
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	200	8	8	8	8½
42¼	20¾		Am Hide & L pf	800	35	34½	35	35¼
10	6¼		Am Ice	700	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
11	6½		Am International	1300	8¼	8	8	8¼
1½	¾		Am La France	200	1	1	1	1
8	4		Am La Fr pf	80	7	7	7	7¼
38⅝	26¼		Am Locomotive	400	30¼	30½	30½	31
9⅜	3¼		Am Mach & Met	400	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¼
27⅞	18		Am Metal	400	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
34⅞	21	1½	Am News	300	29	28	28	28½
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	4100	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	24	24	24	24
17⅞	13¾		Am Radiator	7400	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	6900	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
7⅝	3¼		Am Seating	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	1400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	110	25	24¾	24¾	26¾
51¼	38¾		Am Smelt & Ref	8100	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
121	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	400	123	123	123	
94½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	90¼	90	90	
26⅛	18⅞		Am Steel Fdries	700	19½	18¾	19¼	18¾
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	180	77	76½	76½	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	7000	50	48	49¾	48¾
125⅛	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	7900	118¼	116⅛	117¼	118⅝
28⅜	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	90	20	19¼	19¼	20
27⅞	16¼	1	Am Wat W & E	4700	20¼	19⅜	20	20¼
80	54	8	Am Wat Wpf	100	78	76	76	
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	1900	13¾	12¾	13⅜	13¼
63¾	61½	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	100	72¾	68½	69¾	72¾
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
17½	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	400	12	12	12	12⅝
9	5¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	700	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
17¾	13¼		Anaconda Cop	17000	15⅝	13¼	13¾	13¾
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	21	20½	20⅝	21½
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	31½	31	31	31½
8	4¼		Armour Ill A	6700	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill B	3000	3⅛	3	3	3
7⅜	5⅝		Armour Ill pf	5700	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8⅝	3⅜		Arnold Constable	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¾	5		Art Metal Const	60	7½	7½	7½	7½
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2	2	2	
18¼	11⅞		Asso Dry Goods	700	15	14¾	15	15½
87¾	70⅞	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	86½	85½	85½	86¼
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	8700	66	64⅝	66	65¼
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	700	44	43	44	45
35¼	26⅞	1	Atl Refining	7100	27½	26¾	27⅜	27½
55½	35¾	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	48
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	98½	98½	98½	98½
16½	7½		Atlas Tack	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
57⅜	39½	2	Auburn Auto	4200	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	200	13½	13½	13¾	14½
10¾	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	4000	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	7900	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅞
64¾	35		Baldwin Loco pf	300	55½	53	53½	53
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	6100	27¼	26½	27¼	27⅛
32⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio	6100	27¼	26½	27⅛	27⅛
32⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	600	31	30¾	30¾	31
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	200	96	96	96	96
6½	3		Barker Bros	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
38½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	60	35	34	34¾	34
10	7⅜		Barnsdall A	6100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
16¾	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	700	16	15⅜	16	16
15¼	8⅛		Belding Hem	2100	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	4100	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2000	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
34½	26½	.25b	Best & Co	700	33	32⅜	33	33¼
49½	34⅜		Bethlehem Steel	7900	39⅝	38¾	39⅛	39
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	300	72¾	72	72	74
16⅞	10⅜		Blaw Knox	200	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	98	98	98	
68¼	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	62¼	61½	62¼	62
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4900	24½	23¾	24	23¾
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	4700	24	23¼	23¾	23¾
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	8900	17½	17	17⅜	17¼
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	700	24¼	23	23	23¾
39⅛	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	7000	36⅜	35¼	36⅛	35⅞
94¾	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	57	57	57	
10⅞	7		Brunswick Balke	500	9	8⅞	9	9¼
9⅞	6⅝		Bucyrus Erie	500	7¼	7	7	7¼
14½	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	12	11⅞	12	12
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	65¼	65¼	65¼	
7⅞	5¾		Budd Mfg	3500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
44	25		Budd Mfg pf	100	38	38	38	38
5¾	3⅜		Budd Wheel	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19⅜	14⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	3000	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
3⅞	2⅛	h	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	
15⅞	8⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf ctf.	60	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	1		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅛	1½		Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
223⅛	217⅜		Byers	600	25½	25	25	25½
67⅞	47¼		Byers pf	20	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½

—C—

24½	18¾	62½	Calif Packing	7200	34½	32¾	34¼	32¾
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
6¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	1400	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
15⅞	9¾		Campbell Wy&C	500	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅛
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	2300	28	28¼	28	25½
18¾	12¾		Canadian Pacific	8900	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	15⅞
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	35	35	35	34
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	40	36	36	36	36½
86¾	65⅛		Case Thresh	800	66⅞	66	66	68¾
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	40	77	77	77	77
33¾	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2400	30⅞	30	30⅞	31
44⅞	23⅝		Celanese Corp	7500	30¼	29	29¾	28¾
4	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	28¾	28½	28¾	28
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	4600	32	30⅜	31½	32
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	200	6	6	6	6
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	100	29	29	29	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	46¼	45	46¼	45½
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3600	46¼	45¼	46	45⅜
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	100	3	3¼	3¼	4
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	800	9¾	9	9¼	10
7	5		Chilind Ac L pf	10	6⅞	6¼	5⅝	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	400	6	5¾	5¾	6
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	4500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
15	6⅜		Chi & N western	6200	12	11½	11⅞	12
26	13¼		Chi & Newest pf	300	32¼	21⅞	22¼	22
9⅞	6¼		Chi Pneu Tool	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	
28¾	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	1700	25¾	24¾	25⅜	25⅝
8	3⅞	h	Chi RI&P	100	6	6	6	
9⅜	4⅜	h	Chi RI&P 7%	10	0 7	7	7	
6½	5		C StP M & O	20	5½	5	5	
11¾	5		C StP M & O pf	30	10⅝	8½	8½	
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	200	26½	26½	26½	27
11⅜	6		Childs Company	200	8½	7¾	7⅞	8⅝
17⅜	13		Chile Copper	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
60⅜	45¾	1	Chrysler	49600	46¾	45¾	46	46½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
8⅝	6⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	160	8	8	8	
2¼	⅞		City Stores	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18⅛	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	2900	16¼	16	16	16¼
82¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	92	91½	91½	
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	1000	22¾	21⅞	22¼	22¼
8⅝	7	7	Collins & A pf	70	90	90	90	90
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	20	28¼	28¼	28¼	27
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	6800	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	14½
76½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	72	72	72	73¼
31	23		Columbia Pic vtc	800	28½	27½	27½	28½
77¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	3400	71	69¼	70¾	70
35⅛	18¾	1	Comm Credit	3100	32½	31¾	32⅛	23¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	48½	48½	48½	
106	91¼	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	120	105½	105	105	106
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	40	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	56	55	55¾	54½
36¾	25¾	.60	Comm Solvents	12800	26½	25½	25½	25¾
3¼	1¾		Comwlth & So	7300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
52⅜	21⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	3100	45	43¼	44	44⅛
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nafrn	500	27	26½	26¾	27
5¾	2½		Consol Film Ind	800	4¼	4	4	
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1400	16	15¾	16	15⅞
47⅜	35⅛	2	Consol Gas	9200	38¼	34⅞	35½	35⅝
92⅞	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	88¾	88¼	89	89
4⅝	2⅛		Consol Laundries	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	10500	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	1800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13¾	6⅛		Container A	1100	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
5⅝	2⅜		Container B	1100	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	600	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅞
83¼	75	3	Cont Can	1800	81	79⅝	80	81
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1300	32	31	32	33¼
22⅜	11⅛		Cont Motors	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	7800	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	400	71	71	71	73⅛
9⅞	3¾		Ctoy	500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅞
58	58	2	Cream of Wheat	400	33	33	33	33
36¼	28½		Crown Cork & S	1200	30½	30¼	30½	31
6⅞	3⅞		Crown Zellerbach	2900	6	5⅝	6	6¼
38	21⅞		Crucible Steel	100	28	28	28	
3⅞	1		Cuba Co	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	300	7	7	7	6⅞
47⅞	20⅛		Cuban Am S pf	90	42	42	43	43
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	44	44	44	44¾
29⅞	13½		Curtis Publishg	1800	24¾	23	24¾	24¾
84¾	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub2pf	900	78	77½	78	78¼
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	3600	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3200	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
87¼	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	20	91	91	91	

—D—

34½	26½		Deere & Co	1400	28¾	26	26¾	26½
15½	11¼	.10g	Deere & Co pf	300	14½	14	14	
73½	53		Del & Hudson	800	62	62	62	63
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	1800	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
53¼	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	200	49	46¾	49	49½
109	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	109	109	109	
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	30¾	30¾	
40⅞	32	1.25	Dominion Stores	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
28½	14¼		Douglas A	5600	22	19½	21	22
11¾	7½		Dresser B	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1⅝	⅝		Duluth So Shore	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2½	1		Duluth So Sh pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	300	17	17	17	18
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	8400	93⅝	91½	93⅝	92
121½	115	6	du Pont deb	400	120¼	119¾	120	121
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	102½	101½	102½	

—E—

12¾	8⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
96¼	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1600	93	92	92	93
136	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	135	135	135	134
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	2200	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
31⅜	18⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	8200	23¼	23	23½	23¼
7½	3⅜		Elec Beat	900	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
8⅞	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	6200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
7⅜	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	3200	7	6½	6⅝	6¾
9¾	4½		El Pw&L 6% pf	700	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
21	8⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	1400	16½	13½	16¼	16⅛
128	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	125¾	125¾	125¾	
8⅝	4⅝		Engineers Pub B	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
24½	11		Engineers Pub ww	100	17	17	17	
11¾	7⅞	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
24⅜	17⅝	..	Erie RR	1900	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
38¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	34¼	33¾	33¾	34

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 1	Last Apr. 30
23	18	3½	Erie RR pf	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
21	15	1¾	Erie Railroad	1100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
27½	9		Eureka Vacuum	100	11	11	11	11
16¾	4		Evans Products	1100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

—F—

30	20		Fairbanks Morse	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
61	36		Fajardo Sugar	100	45	45	45	45
8¾	3		Falstaff Brew	1100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11⅝	7¼		Fed Compress	100	9	9	9	9
8¾	3		Fed Mogul & W	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
31	22¾	.60	Fed Lt & Trac	1100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
28	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Fire 7 In	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
35	23¾	.80	Fifth Ave Bus	200	24	24	24	24
11	7		Filene's Sons pf	100	9	9	9	9
28¼	16	.60	Firestone Tire	1400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
97½	84½	3½	First National	100	94	94	94	94
22	13		Fisk Rubber	1100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
88¼	75	4	Foster-Wheeler	100	77	77	77	77
22	13		Foster-Wheel pf	100	20	20	20	20
80	60		Fourth Nat Bank	100	70	70	70	70
17½	13½		Foundation	1100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
27½	19¾	.80c	Fox Film A	1100	23¾	23¾	23¾

Financial: News and Comment

Congress Takes Up Exchange And Income Tax Bills

Two-Billion Stabilization Fund Voted—Weigh Tariff and Bankruptcies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Congressmen took a long whiff of spring air today. Was it the scent of the primroses and daffodils? Suddenly economic and financial measures that have been dormant all winter began to sprout and blossom.

The House tackled the long delayed stock market control bill. Under a seven-hour debate rule it prepared to pass that bill within 48 hours. It took time off long enough to consider the huge $417,000,000 tax bill. Elimination of the Couzens 10 per cent income tax amendment, now imminent, is all that remains to put that big new bill into law. The elimination will come today.

The Senate felt the spring upsurge. It got to work on the municipal bankruptcy bill that has been moribund all winter, ever since the House passed it. A vote may come before today's adjournment. Meanwhile 45 Democratic senators, convened and agreed on a minor amendment to the reciprocal tariff bill, virtually insuring passage of that vital measure.

As though this were not enough the Treasury took its long-deferred decision overnight to set up a $2,000,000,000 fund to protect the value of the dollar abroad.

Chamber of Commerce Meets

All these decisions and near decisions relating to fiscal and business affairs were taken as the big United States Chamber of Commerce convened at the capital for its annual spring convention. As the robins trilled and the brooks gurgled outside, Congressmen and the Administration followed the same May Day urge, and presented visiting industrialists with choice blossoms of financial legislation and not a few rare specimens of potted New Dealia.

There was every indication that the House would eliminate by a one-third vote the Couzens proposal for a general 10 per cent increase on all income taxes. It is the only point on which the two houses disagreed, and it was considered separately when the House took up the conference report today.

Senate amendments to the municipal bank supply bill as passed by the House were accepted yesterday, opening the prospect of quick final action. The bill permits cities or other political sub-divisions of states to file petitions of insolvency. A year ago 859 cities and tax districts in 41 states were in default; today the number is greater. Opponents of the bill allege it would depress the municipal bond market.

The Stabilization Fund

Another day's debate on the Rayburn stock market control bill will bring a vote in the House, probably late tomorrow. The next stage to enactment will be a similar discussion in the Senate, where the bill has been reported from committee but has not yet been taken up.

The Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, created by a simple act of bookkeeping, last night transferred $1,800,000,000 from the column "Gold in general fund," in the Treasury's daily financial statement, to "Exchange stabilization fund." An additional $200,000,000 is understood to have been placed to the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the fiscal agency of the Treasury in currency and other operations for price stabilization. No comment came from the Treasury on the matter. The amount involved came from the profits accruing from devaluation of the dollar, amounting to over $2,800,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

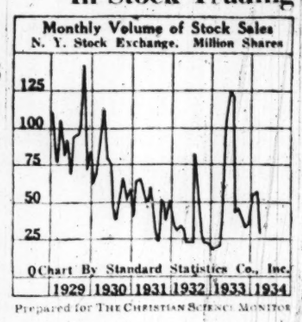
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 5
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

Uncertainty Shown In Stock Trading



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE restricted volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange, which is shown in the accompanying chart, is an accurate reflection of the present feeling of uncertainty.

Not only is the amount of business done considerably below a representative volume, but the fact that leadership is concentrated to some degree in minor, obscure, or low-priced stocks shows the extent to which the market has suspended its function of presenting an appraisal of the whole business outlook.

Rise of 28 P. C. In Consumption Of Tin in Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—World tin consumption for the year ended February, 1934, increased 28 per cent, compared with the previous year, it is shown in the current bulletin of the Hague Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council. A considerable increase in world production of tinplate is also indicated.

Tin consumption during the 12 months amounted to approximately 128,000 tons, compared with 99,833 tons during 1933 and 129,003 tons consumed in 1932. Consumption during February, 1934, the latest figure available, amounted to approximately 9250 tons, an increase of more than 1000 tons over last year and only about 300 tons in advance of than consumed in 1932.

Tinplate production during the 12 months ended February, 1934, amounted to approximately 3,150,000 tons, compared with 2,290,000 tons during the 12 months ended February, 1933, while production during February, 1934, amounted to approximately 215,000 tons, compared with 188,000 tons during February, 1933, and 188,000 during February, 1932.

United States production of babbit metal during the 12 months ended February, 1934, amounted to 152 per cent of the production during the 12 preceding months.

Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Decline in Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The sharp decline in the price of silver was the feature of the week in the nonferrous metals. The price made a net drop of 1⅝c an ounce, closing at 43¾c, at one time having been down to 42½c, a new low for the year.

However by the middle of the week it was realized that the market was in an oversold condition and recovery set in. Trading in silver futures on Commodity Exchange was almost of record proportions at over 2000 contracts of 25,000 ounces per contract.

The copper industry started operating under its code which had been nine months in preparation. The first effect was the appearance of a lower price on non-blue eagle copper, a quotation of 8¼c, while blue eagle metal was unchanged at 8½c. The latter is that copper which may be bought by the Government or for projects against which federal loans have been issued. The non-blue eagle, or non-code electrolytic, will find its chief outlet in the export market.

The price of tin declined over a cent a pound during the week, fetching up at 54⅝c a pound. Demand here was quiet and confined to very small lots.

The price of zinc was firm at 4.40c a pound, East St. Louis. Lead was in fair demand, with prices unchanged all week.

California Grange Against Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, May 1—Opposition to a national reciprocal trade agreement and a censure of international bankers were voiced by the California State Grange executive committee in session here.

Warning that a reciprocal trade agreement would lower the standard of living of American farmers, the committee pointed out that more than 40 commodities listed under Secretary Wallace's plan are grown in California.

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Trade in Cotton Cloth Now Moving At a Snail's Pace

More Looms Becoming Idle—Makers Accept Lower Bids—Prices Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 1—Last week's primary cotton cloth market was pretty thoroughly demoralized. An ever-increasing number of looms are becoming idle, and many mills seem to prefer to keep their help employed by taking business even at the sacrifice of profits.

Leading manufacturers and merchants who are themselves able to ride out the dull season have been urging others to stand fast, but some of the weaker organizations could not do so.

The continued uncertainties hanging over the market served to confirm buyers in their waiting attitude, and mills began to seek business by concessions rather than close their plants. Competition carried prices down much further than expected.

Mills Accept Bids

The announcement of a 20 per cent cut in the price of weaving rayon yarn by one of the large producers seems to have given the signal for lower prices. This fact alone should not have affected the carded cotton goods section, but it was followed by a pronounced drop in the price of raw cotton.

Buyers pressed their bids for such goods as they needed at prices below the market, and one mill after another accepted the progressively lower bids. Prices of carded cotton cloth were forced down the equivalent of about 4 or 5 cents per pound of cotton, whereas, raw cotton has fallen only 2 cents below the peak.

There is renewed agitation for a curtailment order by the code authority. It is expected to be settled one way or another early this week. There is a strong demand by labor representatives for the adoption of the 36-hour, two-shift week at the pay now prevailing for 40 hours. In fact, following a recent meeting in Baltimore, the head of the American Federation of Labor called on his followers for a concerted demand on Congress to pass the bill now pending which provides for a 30-hour week.

In the print cloth division sales were scarcely equal to the current production. Business was characterized by extreme uncertainty of both buyers and sellers. By the end of the week prices had reached a point well below the costs of the most efficient mills. A moderate recovery in the price of raw cotton was reflected by a rush of buyers who sought to cover their needs at prices slightly under the lowest quotations. Most of these bids were rejected, but a few small lots were sold at new concessions.

Prices Weak

Closing quotations were on the basis of 8⅝-9c for the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s and 6⅞c for the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s. Carded broadcloths were equally weak and sold on the basis of 7c for the 80x60s and 9½c for the 100x60s.

In the fine and fancy goods division the 20 per cent reduction in the cost of rayon weaving yarns caused considerable confusion in the rayon cloth market. Many cancelations of recent orders was demanded, and all pending business was suspended. Indications at the end of the week were that the price situation was still chaotic.

Trading in fine yarn cotton goods was quite limited. The chief demand was for 45-inch lawns needed by the eyelet embroidery trade. Box loom products were in demand. Many patterns from these looms for spring and summer goods have met such public favor that converters are adopting them for fall use.

Paramount Broadway Reorganization Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Peter Grimm, chairman of the protective committee for Paramount Broadway Corporation bonds, announced today that after almost a year of negotiations the committee has agreed with the trustees of Paramount Publix Corporation upon a plan of reorganization which the committee regards as favorable to its bondholders.

The plan of reorganization, which is subject to the approval of the bankruptcy court, will become effective as of today.

Pursuant to this agreement, Mr. Grimm stated that the Paramount Publix Corporation trustees have informed his committee that the arrears of taxes and penalties of the Paramount Building for the year 1933 and the first half of 1934 amounting to $540,331.90 were paid Monday.

Rene Leon Now Partner Of Munds, Winslow & Potter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—Rene Leon, internationally known expert on silver and monetary problems, and George Carmichael have been admitted to partnership in the firm of Munds, Winslow & Potter, members of the New York Stock Exchange, effective May 1, it was announced by the firm today.

Mr. Leon, who acted in an advisory capacity for the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives, was formerly in the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company and a partner of W. C. Langley & Co. He is credited with being the first economist to recommend suspension of the gold standard during the depression, and the placing of silver on a parity with gold.

Mr. Carmichael has been associated with the firm for the past seven years. He has specialized in commodities and is recognized today as an authority on certain leading staple commodities.

Heavy Trade Gain Is Made by Japan In Latin America

Nipponese Drive Apparently Ousting American-Made Products

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A Japanese trade drive was disclosed today to have made phenomenal advances in Uncle Sam's own back yard of Latin America.

A Department of Commerce survey showed Japanese export increases ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent into a majority of South American countries, concededly to the detriment of American exports in many instances.

These figures, placed beside others showing a 50 per cent decrease in American foreign trade in 1933 as compared to 1930, were cited by one official as the cause of an Administration desire for speed in negotiating preferential trade treaties.

It was disclosed also that, in view of the Nipponese advances, the Administration has instructed all trade, consular and diplomatic officials south of the Rio Grande for frequent, periodic reports on the Japanese trade program.

Reports already in hand show that while Japanese trade in the Spanish-speaking countries still is only a fraction of America's exports there, recent increases have been rapid. Department trade experts feel that something will have to be done soon to save the market for the American producer.

Latest commerce reports said:

"The Japanese are rapidly improving the quality of their exports, and invading one new field after another. Indications are that she will continue to increase her share of the Latin-American foreign trade."

This drive for Latin-American markets concededly has been carefully organized by the Japanese Government for a considerable period. Banks, trading houses, commercial organizations, shipping lines and Japanese residents abroad have been carefully drawn together in a gigantic sales organization that sold 46,600,000 yen worth of Japanese products in Latin America in 1933, against 18,000,000 yen in 1932 and 14,000,000 yen in 1931. The yen's average value in 1933 was 25 cents.

Japanese merchants are reported to be concentrating on Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Haiti, Central America, Panama, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Besides underselling American products Japan has held out increased purchases of Latin-American raw products as an inducement in her sales campaign.

Increase of 8875 Barrels in Crude Oil Production

TULSA, Okla., May 1 (AP)—The Oil and Gas Journal says crude oil production of the United States increased 8875 barrels in daily average last week, from 2,477,893 to 2,486,768 barrels.

In Oklahoma there was an increase from 508,220 to 532,355 barrels.

Reports from Texas showed a decrease from 1,039,549 to 1,036,892, barrels, with East Texas output dropping from 504,310 to 496,150 barrels.

California's production dropped 15,000 barrels to 470,000 daily.

An increase from 126,880 to 129,900 barrels came in Kansas.

The eastern fields dropped in daily production from 128,904 to 127,566 barrels.

In the Rockies there was a 270-barrel increase to 84,670.

Bank Credit Still Fails to Expand

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Bank credit, despite record-breaking excess reserves, still fails to expand.

The consolidated condition statement of weekly reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System, which comprise about half the country's banking facilities, shows a drop in "other loans" or commercial loans of $19,000,000.

This comes on top of a drop of $75,000,000 in the previous week.

Bankers still insist that good borrowers cannot be found, and point to the $1,500,000,000 excess reserves which the member banks have on deposit with the reserve banks, where this huge surplus earns no interest, as a clear evidence of the bankers' desire to lend if borrowers could be found.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAY 5

Market Value Of 100 Stocks Off 3.5 Per Cent in April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—The market value of 100 representative common stocks decreased $541,442,000, or 3.5 per cent in April, to $14,693,921,000 at the end of the month, according to Frazier Jelke & Co. This compares with an advance of $51,094,000 in March, a decline of $606,193,000 in February, and an advance of $1,586,180,000 in January.

The market value of the group on April 30 was $489,639,000 higher than on Dec. 30, 1933, and $3,480,615,000, or 31 per cent, higher than on April 29, 1933.

In April nine groups declined and four advanced. The largest drop on a dollar basis was $150,343,000 in the motors. The oils depreciated $99,176,000 and the rails $90,079,000. The largest advance in dollars was $17,343,000 in the foods.

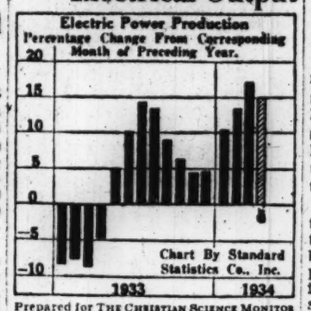
Michigan Not to Bond State to Provide Work

DETROIT, May 1 (AP)—Michigan's taxpayers, asked to vote on a proposal to bond the State for $37,874,458 to provide employment in highway construction and institutional building improvements, cast an emphatic "No" in yesterday's refererndum.

When 1832 of the State's 3438 precincts had been tabulated the figures stood: for the bond issue, 28,527, against it, 149,703.

Only mild interest was shown in the election, due to some extent to the fact that only taxpayers were qualified to vote.

Rise Continues In Electrical Output



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELECTRIC power output continues to make favorable comparison with figures for the like month a year ago.

The estimated gain in April, however, is a trifle less than the March increase.

Institute Says General Business Expansion Now Coming to a Halt

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—There is now considerable evidence that the general business expansion which has been in progress since the beginning of the year is coming to a halt, states the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin.

"The rise in steel mill activity this week to the highest rate of the year was apparently stimulated by the announcement of higher steel prices rather than to any increase in actual consumption, the Institute says. The present rate of activity is consequently not likely to be maintained for any length of time.

"Automobile production reached the highest rate of the year during the third week of April but the increase over the previous week was relatively slight and it is apparent that the upward movement has practically run its course. Since production reached an annual rate of 4,767,000 cars, curtailment must soon put in appearance because actual sales this year are not likely to exceed 2,600,000 cars.

"Freight car loadings have failed to reflect any business expansion during the past month," the bulletin continues. "The latest report shows loadings 5 per cent below the 1934 peak in March. The value of department store sales in New York during the first half of April was lower than a year ago. This means that there was a sharp slump in the quantity of goods sold since the price level was 29.1 per cent higher than a year ago.

"Private building contracts during the first half of April were 15.1 per cent smaller than during the first half of March. In addition to these indications of a business set-back, there was a sharp break in grain prices, a particularly unfavorable development."

Banco de Londres y Mexico Now Being Reorganized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Finance has announced that the Banco de Londres y Mexico, one of the oldest financial institutions in this country, which withstood a run in March, is being reorganized with injection of 3,500,000 pesos of new capital.

The Government's Banco de Mexico will absorb 2,000,000 pesos and the rest will be taken by a group of investors. New directors are being chosen for the institution, which at one time was the sole bank of issue in Mexico.

New Issue

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$5,000,000

CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Municipal Light and Power 5% Bonds

1927—Series "LU-3"

To be dated May 1, 1934. Due $250,000 annually May 1, 1945 to 1964 inclusive.

Total authorized issue $10,000,000. To be presently outstanding $10,000,000. Principal and semi-annual interest May 1 and November 1, payable in lawful money of the United States at the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in New York City, or at the office of the City Treasurer, Seattle, Washington, at the option of the holder. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1,000, with privilege of full registration.

The following information relative to these bonds has been received from H. W. Carroll, City Comptroller:

"CITY OF SEATTLE, the largest city in the State of Washington, and county seat of King County, is strategically located as a railroad and steamship terminal. Approximately sixty steamship lines operate out of the Port of Seattle to Alaska, the Orient, and domestic ports. Four transcontinental railroads have Seattle as a terminus. The City is the principal landing port of the Northern Pacific fisheries. The vast natural resources of the Northwest and abundant water power should assure the continued growth of Seattle.

The City of Seattle, under its Charter, is empowered 'to construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, add to, maintain and operate, with (within) or without the limits of the city, works, plants and facilities for the purpose of furnishing the city and inhabitants thereof, and any other person, with gas, electricity and other means of power and facilities for lighting, heating, fuel and power purposes, public and private, with full authority to regulate and control the use, distribution and price thereof, together with the right to handle and sell, or lease, any meters, lamps, motors, transformers, and equipment for accessories of any and every kind, necessary and convenient for the use, distribution and sale thereof;'. The present municipal power system is an outgrowth of the system begun by the City in 1902 and at this time the system supplies its customers with current generated at four water power plants aggregating 130,000 horse power and a steam plant of 50,000 horse power. The records of the Department of Lighting show that as of December 31, 1933, said Department carried 92,873 customer accounts on its books, exclusive of municipal and other public customer accounts.

In addition to the electricity supplied by the municipal system the City is served by a privately owned utility company supplying electricity to the inhabitants of the City. At present it is estimated by the Department of Lighting that the municipal system serves about 77 per cent of the electric customers in Seattle.

SECURITY: These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, will be valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Seattle payable both principal and interest solely out of a special fund to be known as 'Municipal Light Extension Bond Fund 1927 Interest and Redemption Fund'. This fund is to be established out of the revenues of the municipal light and power system and the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds will constitute a charge upon such revenues subject only to the prior claims of other similar funds established in connection with previously authorized revenue bonds of which $20,800,000 principal amount were authorized and outstanding April 19, 1934. There is no mortgage on the physical properties of the system securing the bonds.

In the ordinance authorizing the bonds the City provides that it will establish and maintain from time to time rates or charges for electric energy so that the amount of the revenue therefrom after payment of all costs of operation and maintenance and all prior charges shall be not less than the amount necessary to pay the principal and interest on these bonds.

In the ordinance authorizing the bonds the City provides that it irrevocably binds itself not to sell, lease, or in any manner dispose of its light and power system, including any additions thereto, until all of the bonds with interest thereon have been paid in full, or in case the City should sell or otherwise dispose of the said plant and system before such payment, the City agrees that the proceeds of any such sale after the payment of prior charges shall be placed in the above mentioned special fund to be used for no other purpose than the discharge of the principal and interest of all bonds issued under the ordinance authorizing this issue and then remaining unpaid and that in any event it will not sell said system for a sum less than enough to pay all of such outstanding obligations with the interest accrued thereon.

EARNINGS AND PLANT VALUE: The total valuation, after depreciation, of the fixed assets owned by the Seattle Department of Lighting as shown on the Department's balance sheet, dated December 31, 1933, was $43,209,916 which does not give effect to the use of the proceeds of this issue. The total amount of light and power revenue bonds outstanding as of April 19, 1934, was $30,300,000.

It is not contemplated by the present City administration that the Department of Lighting shall operate its plant for profit, its purpose being to supply the City and its inhabitants with electric energy at rates sufficient only to cover operating expense and debt service and to provide a reasonable surplus. The trend of its rate schedule has been downward. The average lighting rate for the Seattle municipal plant is below the average for the nation as shown by a compilation of said rates by the Electrical World.

A summary of the Income and Profit and Loss Statement of the Department of Lighting, as officially certified by Arthur O. Olsen, Utility Accountant, for the last ten fiscal years ended December 31, follows:

	Revenues	Expenses	Interest and Other Deductions	Depreciation	Surplus
1924	$2,901,797.29	$1,406,754.58	$ 415,862.76	$ 379,082.14	700,097.81
1925	3,480,421.38	1,533,165.60	942,135.84	590,676.00	414,443.94
1926	3,859,042.17	1,823,095.83	1,050,676.25	635,509.22	349,760.87
1927	4,361,743.26	2,062,865.32	1,023,231.84	693,097.06	582,549.04
1928	4,872,686.39	2,130,215.92	1,007,671.89	742,492.81	992,305.77
1929	5,452,375.66	3,067,659.56	1,012,674.81	777,727.18	594,314.11
1930	5,530,914.65	2,666,799.28	1,026,265.09	713,301.35	1,124,548.93
1931	5,433,047.25	2,269,152.69	1,377,497.81	1,281,075.98	505,320.77
1932	5,261,643.98	2,235,732.91	1,512,421.21*	1,425,544.50	87,945.36
1933	4,940,905.54	1,839,234.06	1,500,606.70*	1,417,145.39	183,919.39

* Includes City Occupational Tax: 1932, $65,066.70—six months only; 1933, $125,642.50.

Maximum annual interest and redemption charges of Municipal Light and Power Revenue Bonds outstanding as of April 19, 1934, including this issue, will aggregate $3,190,955. Of this amount $2,522,655 will be payable from special funds which constitute a charge upon the revenues of the system; prior to the interest and redemption charges of the present issue.

Inasmuch as these bonds are payable solely from revenues of the Light Department, no financial statement of the City is made a part of this advertisement.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds of the sale of this issue will be used for power house completion and equipment installation, office building construction, transmission line construction and extension, and acquisition of right-of-way."

Prices to yield 5.25%

(Accrued Interest to be Added)

This offering is made when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval as to legality by Messrs. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, New York City. A descriptive circular containing a Balance Sheet of the Department of Lighting may be obtained from the undersigned.

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation — New York

Central Republic Company — Chicago

Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White — Seattle

B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc. — New York

Stranahan, Harris & Co. Incorporated — New York

Stern Brothers & Company — Kansas City, Mo.

Wm. P. Harper & Son & Co. — Seattle

The above information has been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable but is not guaranteed by us.

April 23, 1934.

O'Doul's Biggest Thrill Received On Trip to China

New York Giant Veteran Relates Incident on Orient Tour

Sports events are filled with thrills; thrills that send cold shivers running up and down your spine and sometimes bring a lump to your throat and a tear to your eye. Yet, ask the average athlete—baseball player included—where he got his greatest thrill and more often than not he will go outside the realm of sport to recall some event apart from his athletic career.

Take Frank "Lefty" O'Doul for instance. Now there is a fellow major league baseball fans haven't heard much about lately; but he is still an important cog in the New York Giants' championship machine and will help win more than one game before the 1934 season is history.

Goes to the Orient

Now the veteran outfielder, who is considered one of the real natural batters of modern baseball, has known many thrilling baseball situations, including that moment in the second game of the World Series last fall when he came through with the pinch single that meant a Giant victory in that game and perhaps the entire series. Yet, O'Doul's greatest thrill didn't come from baseball at all, but from a Marine band! Here is the story.

A few years ago O'Doul made a trip to the Orient with a team of major league ball players—playing in the Philippines, in China and Japan. It was a fine trip, but China is a long way from home and as weeks wore on the boys began to pine more and more for a glimpse of the homeland; for friends and acquaintances.

In China the players were the guests of the United States Marines, and for 10 days they lived and talked and associated with Uncle Sam's boys who were as hungry as they for a bit of American association.

The day came for the players to leave. Cabs called at the hotel and carried them to the railroad station. And there, as they walked through the rotunda and toward their train, came the big surprise.

There were the marines, drawn up at attention and "present arms" lining the path.

Learns Real Nationalism

As the players stepped through the gate, somewhere off back of the uniformed line an American flag was unfurled and the band, playing in the distance, struck up "Star Spangled Banner." Softly at first and then in increased tempo.

"I never knew until that moment what real nationalism was, or how much that anthem meant," O'Doul said recently. "Somehow the strains of that anthem, the line of marines standing at attention, seemed to cut right into a fellow. Shivers ran up and down my back and a lump came into my throat that I just couldn't swallow."

As the players boarded the train and the little engine started to puff out of the station the ranks came suddenly to salute, and from the band came the sweet melodious strains of "Auld Lang Syne."—Should auld acquaintance be forgotten—note on note, measure on measure, dying softly into the distance as the train rolled away.

"Thrill," O'Doul said, "That was such a thrill as I'll never get again. No base hit could bring so stirring a memory as that; no victory could be so impressive. Tears stood in my eyes. I couldn't help it. I couldn't speak. Just stood there with tears running down my face like a homesick boy."

The greatest thrill? There have been many in Frank O'Doul's long, colorful career—but none like that one. And to hear him tell it, you know there never will be another.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Vanishing Style of Pitching

WHEN the so-called "spit ball" was ruled out of the major baseball leagues some fourteen years ago, there were quite a few boxmen who were using it and they were given permission to continue doing so; but no newcomer using that delivery was to be allowed to join the major-league ranks in the future. At that time there was much curiosity among baseball fans as to how long it would be before all of those pitchers would be out of the majors. The answer is gradually being told as the opening of the 1934 season finds only one of them left and it will be surprising if he does not finish his major-league career by next October.

Grimes Outlasts the Others

Burleigh A. Grimes of the St. Louis Cardinals is the sole survivor. He has pitched some brilliant baseball during his career, and has been a member of six of the National League clubs and one of the American. The six Nationals he has played for are Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis. Detroit is the American club he was with, but that was for only a very short time. This is his ninetee ith year in the majors, a long time for a pitcher. As late as February it looked as if there would be two "spit ballers" in the majors this year, but Urban Faber was given his unconditional release by the Chicago White Sox on the twentieth of that month, leaving Grimes alone in his glory.

Still Has Chance in Minor League

But should Grimes be out of the majors next year, he may still continue in organized baseball, as the Pacific Coast League has three such pitchers in its ranks today, two of them having been in the majors for a number of years. Jack Quinn, the American League veteran with a long major-league past; Clarence Mitchell, a former star, and Frank Shellenbach, are the trio. Quinn and Shellenbach are with Hollywood and Mitchell with San Francisco. Judging from this, it may be a few more years before the "spit ball" is entirely out of organized baseball.

* * *

Why Not a Cuckoo?

Reports from California state that a professional golfer recently shot a 2 on a par 5 hole, and the question arose as to what it should be called. One suggested that it was a double eagle. Another said it should be called a "dodo," while a third said the best name for it would be a "condor." Why wouldn't it be still better to call it a "cuckoo"?

British Walker Cup Golf Team Completed

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—The British Walker Cup team was completed yesterday with the selection of Lionel Munn, 47-year-old player from Kent, and Eric McRuvie, the 23-year-old Scot from Fife.

Although a leading British amateur for over 20 years, having won the Irish open the year McRuvie was born, this will be Munn's first international team. McRuvie was a member of the 1932 squad which lost to the Americans at Brookline, Mass. He bowed to George T. Dunlap Jr., in the singles, 10 and 9, and, with Eric W. Fiddian lost to Don Moe and Billy Howell in the foursomes.

The other members of the British side previously named are the Hon. Michael Scott, British amateur titleholder, and Capt. Cyril J. H. Tolley, Roger H. Wethered, T. A. Torrance, Eric Fiddian, Jack McLean, S. L. McKinlay and H. G. Bentley.

Gonzalves Ordered to Report

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (AP)—Bill Gonzalves of St. Louis, the "Babe Ruth" of soccer, has been ordered to join the United States team that will compete for the world soccer championship in Rome in May, it was announced yesterday. He previously refused to join the team because of a salary disagreement.

Villa and Portsmouth Win

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Aston Villa defeated Leeds United, 3 to 0, and Portsmouth beat Middlesbrough, 4 to 1, in first division English Football League encounters yesterday.

Yale Elects Kingman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1 (AP)—Barclay Alden Kingman of Orange, N. J., has been elected captain of the Yale freshman tennis team.

College Tennis Results

New York 6, Manhattan 3.
Yale 8, Virginia 1.

Foils Bouts to Open Big Fencing Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 1—The culminating event of the indoor fencing season, the international contest between Great Britain and the United States, for the Col. Robert M. Thompson permanent trophy, will get under way this evening, when the foils bouts are staged at the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club.

The British team, which will make its second invasion of New York in this contest, is headed by C. H. Biscoe, who has been a member of the team since 1923. R. E. Brook, A. G. Pilbrow, G. L. G. Harry, R. F. Tredgold, G. V. Hett, C. L. de Beaumont, D. Dexter, and Hon. Ian D. Campbell-Gray.

An important innovation will make the contest with each weapon settle the victory, instead of the total number of bouts won as in the past. There will be teams of four in each weapon, and whichever team wins two of the three matches, at foils, épée and saber, will obtain possession of the trophy for the next four years. The épée contest will be held tomorrow evening at New York Athletic Club, and the saber bouts on Thursday at Hotel Biltmore.

Groups of six have already been selected from the picked fencers in the recent championships for each weapon to represent the United States. The only absentees are Joseph Levis, 1933 champion at foils, who finds himself unable to compete, and Leo Nunes, who won medals with two weapons in the recent title tourney but is ineligible, as having represented Italy in Olympic competition. All three of the present American champions, Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. Army, and Norman C. Armitage, will compete with their respective weapons.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	9	1	.750
Indianapolis	6	5	.545
Louisville	6	5	.545
Toledo	5	5	.500
Milwaukee	5	6	.455
Kansas City	5	7	.417
Columbus	4	6	.400
St. Paul	4	7	.364

Results April 30

Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 5.
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 7, Toledo 0.
St. Paul 10, Minneapolis 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	8	5	.615
Chattanooga	6	4	.600
Nashville	6	5	.545
Memphis	7	6	.538
Birmingham	7	7	.500
Atlanta	5	5	.500
Knoxville	5	7	.417
Little Rock	4	9	.308

Results April 30

Nashville 8, Birmingham 5.
Little Rock at Chattanooga, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Stranahan Leads Qualifiers

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 1 (AP)—Robert A. Stranahan of Toledo paced the qualifiers in the Old Dominion golf tournament yesterday with a 77 over the Cascades course. Stranahan was the only one of the 21 qualifiers to break 80. Other qualifying scores included William S. Meany, Greenwich, Conn., 84, and George M. Sidenburg Jr., Greenwich, Conn., 96. Women's division: Alice Newell, Boston, 104.

College Lacrosse Result

Mt. Washington 10, Yale 5.

Charlie Ruffing Stars as Yanks Best Senators

Big Pitcher Hits Homer in Ninth With Two Men on Base

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	4	.636
Detroit	6	4	.600
Cleveland	5	4	.556
Washington	6	6	.500
Boston	5	6	.455
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Chicago	4	8	.400

Results April 30

Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.
New York 7, Washington 4.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 3.
Chicago 20, Cleveland 10.

Big Charlie Ruffing personally conducted the New York Yankees to a 7 to 4 American baseball victory over the Washington Senators yesterday at Griffith Stadium, and enabled his club to take first place in the pennant race. The tall right-hander not only pitched winning ball against the league champions, but also hit a home run in the ninth inning with two men on and the score tied.

Going into the ninth, the Senators had a one-run lead. A triple by Tony Lazzeri and a double by Bill Dickey placed the teams on even terms, however, and set the stage for Ruffing's long hit. Jack Russell, No. 1 relief pitcher of the Washington staff, was in the box at the time. Lou Gehrig had connected with a four-bagger earlier in the game while the bases were empty. The former Columbia University star also hit a double and single.

Detroit dropped out of first place in the league standing yesterday when Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe failed to hold the St. Louis Browns in check, losing by 7 to 2. The Bengals trail the Yankees by half a game.

Rowe started and remained in the box only until the third inning, but the Browns touched him for four hits and two bases on balls, all of which accounted for four runs. Elon Hogsett finished the game and yielded three more runs. The Browns collected 13 hits in all, Bruce Campbell's triple and single leading the attack. Paul Andrews went the distance for the winners and kept eight Detroit hits well scattered. Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers made two hits.

The Chicago White Sox pounded Cleveland pitching all over Comiskey Park yesterday afternoon and registered a 20-to-10 triumph. The home club made 18 hits for a total of 39 bases, including four home runs. Cleveland also hit hard, in fact hard enough to win an ordinary ball game. Fourteen hits rattled off Indian bats, two homers included.

Zeke Bonura drove out his fourth circuit smash of the season for the White Sox, while Al Simmons made his third in three days. The former batted five runs across home plate. Sam Jones, who pitched the first six innings, was the winning pitcher. No less than five boxmen saw duty for the Tribe. Monte Pearson being charged with the defeat.

Johnny Welch was well on his way to his third victory of the 1934 campaign yesterday at Fenway Park, but he suddenly lost his effectiveness in the eighth inning and the Philadelphia Athletics beat the Boston Red Sox, 6 to 2. The locals held a 2-to-1 lead going into that eighth, until Ed Coleman's triple to deep right center and Jimmy Foxx's long fly tied the score. The real damage came a moment later, however, when Frank Higgins and Lou Finney drove balls over the left field fence to put Connie Mack's club out in front for good. To make victory certain they scored two more runs in the ninth. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	7	12	2
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Jorgens; Whitehill, Russell, Thomas and Berg. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Summers and Dinneen. Time—2h.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	13	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	4

Batteries—Andrews and Hemsley; Rowe, Hogsett and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Rowe—Umpires—Moriarty, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—1h. 49m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	1	9	4	2	0	0	x	20	18	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5	10	14	1

Batteries—Jones Heving and Shea; Pearson, C. Brown, Galehouse, Lee, Bean and Pytlak, Spencer. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Pearson. Umpires—Ormsby and Geisel. Time—2h. 35m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	4

Batteries—Cascarella, Kline and Berry; Welch, Ostermueller, Pennock and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Kline. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—2h. 8m.

Trial Race Series For Cup Yachts

By the Associated Press

New York, May 1

THE America's Cup committee yesterday announced plans for a series of trial races among Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, now in the process of construction, Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe, and the Yankee, Boston boat, to determine which shall defend the famous trophy against T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour of England.

A series of seven races successive week days, starting June 16, will be held over the cup course off Newport, and in July another series of observation races will be staged. All three will participate in the New York Yacht Club cruise in August, after which the final trials will be held.

St. Andrews Holds Few Terrors For American Golfers

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 1 (AP)—The terrors of St. Andrews are just something to scare women and children with, the members of the United States Walker Cup team decided yesterday after their first practice rounds over the famous seaside links where they will meet the British in international golf warfare May 11 and 12.

Led by Johnny Fischer, the long-hitting youngster from Cincinnati, Uncle Sam's amateurs served due warning on their opponents by practically taking St. Andrews apart.

After a morning round in which he shook off the effects of the week-long ocean trip, Fischer stepped out in the afternoon to shoot a dazzling 72, one under par.

He was closely followed by several of his teammates, Gus Moreland and H. Chandler Egan, the 50-year-old veteran, each scoring 74 while Johnny Goodman, the United States open titleholder, Lawson Little and Jack Westland each recorded a 75.

"What's tough about this course?" Moreland questioned, grinning, after scoring his second consecutive birdie on the dreaded "road" hole. On four other greens his putts hung on the lip of the cup.

Capt. Francis Ouimet, smiling indulgently at the exuberance of the youngsters, took things very much content with an [illegible] Marston, the third veteran of the squad, scored 79 and George Dunlap Jr., the amateur champion, after spending his morning hunting for some lost baggage, carded an 81.

With a bright sun shining and scant breeze blowing the Americans found little difficulty in reaching the greens in regulation figures but the "mile wide" putting surfaces proved a real problem.

The enormous greens and the deep bunkers in the middle fairways were the chief American stumbling blocks. Several times the sand traps caught what looked like perfect drives.

The luck of the draw yesterday paired two of the American Walker Cup aces, Captain Ouimet and Moreland, in the first round of the British amateur golf championship, to be played at Prestwick May 21, a fortnight after the team contest here.

Jack Westland drew Robert Harris, former British amateur champion. Other Americans were paired against lesser-known opponents, as follows: Chandler Egan vs. James Wallace, Troon; George Dunlap, a semifinalist last year, vs. G. A. P. Walsh, Calcutta; Lawson Little vs. R. W. Riple, Barnstead Downs; Max Marston vs. D. H. R. Martin; Johnny Goodman vs. William Robb Moseley, and Johnny Fischer vs. Graham Patrick Stirling.

Eastern Archery Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass., May 1—Ruth Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Archery Association, has sent out notices calling attention to the fact that the Eastern Archery Association tournament will be held at Deerfield, June 28, 29 and 30. Old and new friends, experts and novices are invited. Juniors are especially welcome. Many small prizes are offered. The regulation rounds will be shot, but the novelty will be replaced by a team shoot. Board and room at Deerfield Academy will be $4 a day, banquet extra. Dues, $2, and target fees, $3, are payable now. Those who plan to take part in the tournament are urged to reserve rooms promptly. This is to be done only by application to Miss Ruth Brewer, secretary, Eastern Archery Association, 7 Kingman Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Scottish League Completed

GLASGOW, May 1 (AP)—The long schedule of the first division of the Scottish Football League was completed yesterday. Glasgow Rangers, league champions, tied Queen's Park, 1 to 1, and finished the season four points ahead of Motherwell. In the only other match, Cowdenbeath, tail-end club, walloped St. Mirren, cup finalists, 6 to 0, for their fifth win of the campaign.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 13, Louisiana Poly 6.
Duke 16, Georgetown 1.
Eureka 12, Millikin 11.
Indiana 3, Central Normal 0.
Monmouth 6, Macomb Teachers 3.
Virginia 14, Virginia Tech. 4.

Chicago Defeats Pirate Club In Twelfth Inning

Guy Bush Plays Leading Rôle as Cubs Cling to First Place

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	10	2	.833
New York	8	3	.727
Boston	6	5	.545
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500
Brooklyn	5	6	.455
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Cincinnati	3	8	.273
Philadelphia	3	8	.273

Results April 30

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4 (10 innings).
New York 5, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 6 (12 innings).
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 6.

Guy Bush, star right-hander on the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff, pitched himself out of a ninth-inning hole at Forbes Field yesterday afternoon and went on to win a hard-fought 12-inning struggle from the Pittsburgh Pirates, 8 to 6. The Bucs threatened to win the game in their half of the ninth; but after one run came home, Bush tightened up and the game went into overtime.

In the twelfth, Cuyler's single, a sacrifice, an error by Vaughan on Jurges's grounder and a single by Gabby Hartnett scored one run. Bush drove in the second run with a squeeze-play bunt. Roy Joiner started pitching for the Cubs, but was driven out in the seventh. Hartnett and Billy Herman hit homers, the former driving in three runs. Gus Suhr had a pair of doubles for the Pirates, while Freddy Lindstrom connected with three singles. It was Chicago's tenth victory of the season.

Bill Terry's New York Giants kept pace with the leading Cubs yesterday when Fred Fitzsimmons shut out the Brooklyn Dodgers with five hits. The score was 5 to 0. It was the third shutout turned in by the New York staff since the opening of the '34 campaign. The chubby right-hander pitched smart ball all the way. He struck out four batters and walked only one man. Manager Terry led his team's attack with three singles. Travis Jackson drove in two runs, one with a single and another with an infield out.

Brooklyn's ace, Van Mungo, drew the starting assignment, but he could not keep up with the veteran Fitzsimmons. Mungo yielded nine hits in seven innings. Two of the five Brooklyn hits were doubles by Jackson and Frey.

A double by Capt. Dick Bartell and a single to left by Art Ruble gave the Phillies a tenth-inning run against the Boston Braves yesterday and a 5-to-4 victory. The run decided a game that was "nip and tuck" all the way, and which saw the Braves come from behind to tie the score in the ninth. Big Ed Holley pitched the entire game for the Phils, keeping eight Boston runners stranded on the bases. Ethan Allen had a perfect day at bat for the winners, getting four out of four. He scored two runs and drove in another.

The St. Louis Cardinals pounded Cincinnati pitching for 17 hits and 10 runs yesterday while the Reds were collecting only nine hits and six runs. The score was tied going into the last half of the seventh, but the Cardinals opened up their attack and scored four runs. Virgil Davis made three hits for the Cards, a single, double and home run. Burleigh Grimes pitched to only two batters, but gets credit for the triumph. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	8	15	2
Pittsburgh	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	3

Batteries—Joiner, Bush and Hartnett; Smith, Hoyt, Harris, French and Padden, Grace. Winning pitcher—Bush. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Magerkurth and Barr. Time—2h. 48m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	x	5	10	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Richards; Mungo, Perkins and Lopes. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 58m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	6	11	2
Boston	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	2

Batteries—Holley and Todd; Cantwell, Barrett and Spohrer, Hogan. Losing pitcher—Barrett. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 5m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	0	x	10	17	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	6	9	2

Batteries—J. Dean, Grimes, Rhem and Davis, Delancey; Derringer, Benton, Brennan, Stout, Lindsey, Kolp and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Stout. Umpires—Klem and Stewart. Time—2h. 29m.

Whitford's Seventh Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A. J. Whitford, a member of the Sketty Olympic Gymnastic Club, Swansea, Wales, won the English individual gymnastics championship for the seventh successive time recently at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, London. Whitford is the outstanding British gymnast of the present day. He has held the individual championships of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. A serious challenger to the champion in the last five years has been S. Humphreys of Bolton Lads' Club. Humphreys was runnerup this year, as in 1933. Whitford was in particularly good form in voluntary exercise on the pommeled horse. On this apparatus he scored 29.2 marks out of a possible 30. His aggregate was 241.8 points out of a possible 270. Humphreys' score was 210.5. J. Flaherty of Ardwick Men's Club, Manchester, took third place with 207.6 points. J. Davies, the only London competitor, finished fifth.

Entries Close for U. S. Open

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Entries for the United States open golf championship, to be played at The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., June 7, 8 and 9, close at 6 p. m. today, with a heavier enrollment than last year's 900 already assured. United States Golf Association officials have been swamped by a flood of late entries but do not expect the total to approach the record of 1177 set in 1930. It will take several days at least before the entries are sorted out and made public in connection with the 22 sectional qualifying tests to be played May 14.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	8	3	.727
Toronto	8	3	.667
Syracuse	5	3	.625
Newark	8	5	.615
Montreal	4	6	.400
Albany	4	5	.444
Baltimore	4	8	.333
Buffalo	3	9	.182

Results April 30

Newark 6, Montreal 4.
Syracuse 8, Buffalo 6.
Rochester 9, Albany 6.
Toronto 8, Baltimore 5.

Pierce-Arrow Net Loss

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. had March quarter net loss of $266,544, compared with loss of $206,366 a year ago.

World Federation For Badminton Is Formed in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The wide spread of badminton, one of the fastest indoor games, has led to the formation of a World Federation to preside internationally over this popular and strenuous sport. The draft constitution of the new body was provisionally accepted at a meeting of delegates held at Llandudno, Wales, after the recent international match between Wales and Denmark. It is evidence of the progress made by shuttlecock smiters abroad that the result of the first Welsh-Danish encounter was a victory for the Danes by 2 events to 1.

Representatives of five countries were present at a civic reception given by the chairman of the Llandudno Urban Council. They were Victor Schroder, a vice-president of the Danish Union, J. Gibson and Jackson Millar, of Scotland, J. Plunkett Dillon, Ireland, Rene Gatier, France, and T. W. Hughes, Wales. Sir George A. Thomas, president of the English Badminton Association, was invited but could not attend. Sir George, in addition to being a magnificent badminton player, is internationally famed as a veteran lawn tennis player and a chess master.

The Welsh Badminton Union, the youngest of the governing bodies in British badminton—the eldest is the English—has played a prominent part in inaugurating the new World Federation, on which it is proposed that all the nations in membership should have equal representation.

By far the strongest badminton-playing country in the world is England, which has never been defeated in international matches. In contests with the other countries of the British Isles, England has gained 27 victories against Ireland, two against Wales and 12 at the expense of Scotland. The rapid advance of the game in Scandinavia, France and Canada (to mention the chief centers of play outside Britain, is due in great measure to the "missionary" efforts of British teams touring abroad in the last year or two.

As the general standard of play is so much higher in England than elsewhere, it was not surprising when the Danes, who had beaten Wales, were in turn defeated by an English team representing the United Banks. In a match played on the courts of the well-known Crystal Palace Club, in South London, the tourists lost by 4 events to 2. The wins for Denmark were gained by A. Hammer and Miss R. Frederiksen in the mixed doubles—they defeated A. T. Loech and Miss V. Pritchard-Jones by 15—9, 15—11—and Miss Frederiksen in the women's singles. Miss Frederiksen's score against Miss Prichard-Jones was a convincing one, 11—6, 11—1.

Harvard, Nine May Visit Japan

Harvard's varsity baseball team may make a trip to Japan this summer. An invitation has been sent for the team to play a schedule of 10 games with Japanese teams. The proposal is to be considered by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports next week, when the decision will be made. If the plan goes through, a squad of 14 men, a manager and coach will leave San Francisco Aug. 5. In case the team goes on the trip, it will probably play a few games in Hawaii.

U. S. C. Passes Up I. 4-A. Meet

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (AP)—The University of Southern California's track team, six times winner of the National Intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championship will pass up the classic this year. The decision to forgo competition in the I. A. A. A. A. meet at Philadelphia on May 26 was made today by the Trojan athletic committee in view of the college's part as host this year to the track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, June 22-23. It will be the first absence of the Trojans from the I. A. A. A. meet in 10 years. In six of those years Coach Dean Cromwell's teams brought home the title.

Yale Tennis Players Upset Virginia, 8 to 1

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 1 (AP)—A heretofore undefeated University of Virginia tennis aggregation with 12 straight victories to its credit, went down to defeat, 8 to 1, late yesterday before a Yale team on the university courts.

Wallace of the visitors was the only winner, defeating Mansfield in straight sets, 8—6 6—4.

Singles

Stevens, Yale, defeated Captain Morrison, Virginia, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Captain Moorhead, Yale, defeated Rohrmann, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Wallace, Virginia, defeated Mansfield, 8—6, 6—4.
Miles, Yale, defeated Taylor, 6—8, 6—3, 8—6.
Wardman, Yale, defeated Glassie, 6—0, 6—3.
Carlisle, Yale, defeated Bolling, 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles

Moorhead and Stevens, Yale, defeated Morrison and Wallace, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.
Miles and Mansfield, Yale, defeated Rohrmann and Bolling, 6—2, 11—9.
McMurtry and Delone, Yale, defeated Taylor and Glassie, 6—1, 6—4.

Final Scottish Soccer Standings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Edinburgh, Scot., May 1

First Division

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	30	6	2	117	40	66
Motherwell	29	4	5	97	45	62
Celtic	18	11	9	68	52	47
Queen of the South	21	3	14	83	78	45
Aberdeen	18	8	12	90	57	44
Hearts	17	10	11	86	59	44
Kilmarnock	17	9	12	73	64	43
Ayr	16	10	12	87	92	42
St. Johnston	17	6	15	74	53	40
Falkirk	16	6	16	73	58	38
Hamilton	15	8	15	65	79	38
Dundee	15	6	17	68	64	36
Partick Thistle	14	5	19	71	78	33
Clyde	10	11	17	56	70	31
Queen's Park	13	5	20	65	85	31
Hibernians	12	3	23	51	69	27
St. Mirren	9	9	20	46	75	27
Airdrieonians	10	6	22	59	103	26
Third Lanark	8	9	21	62	103	25
Cowdenbeath	5	5	28	58	118	15

Second Division

Albion Rovers	20	5	9	74	47	45
Dunfermline	20	4	10	90	52	44
Arbroath	20	4	10	83	53	44
Stenhousemuir	18	4	12	70	73	40
Morton	17	5	12	67	64	39
Dumbarton	17	4	13	67	68	38
King's Park	14	8	12	78	70	36
Raith Rovers	15	5	14	71	55	35
East Stirling	14	7	13	65	74	35
St. Bernard	15	4	15	75	56	34
Forfar Athletic	13	7	14	47	71	33
Leith Athletic	12	8	14	63	60	32
East Fife	12	8	14	71	76	32
Brechin City	13	5	16	70	76	31
Alloa	11	9	14	35	68	31
Montrose	11	4	19	53	81	26
Dundee United	10	4	20	81	88	24
Edinburgh City	4	6	24	37	111	14

Entry Blanks Mailed

NORWICH, Conn., May 1 (AP)—Entry blanks for the national A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship run, to be staged here on May 30, will be mailed to long-distance runners throughout the United States today. It is planned to distribute over 500 of the blanks. Listed on them are the regulation prize list of 20 individual trophies and a team prize, which have been donated by organizations and individuals in Norwich. The closing date of the entry is given as May 20. A number of nationally known athletes, including Jimmy Henigan of Medford Mass., have already indicated their intentions of participating in the run. The defending champion is Paul Mundy of Philadelphia.

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The Editor's Puzzle

312

"Has either of the boys brought ~~their~~ his sisters?" asked the hostess, "~~dont think~~ It will take you ~~only~~ a minute to find out ~~for me and then you can report~~ back on it"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Amusements

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Heimwehr Chief Vice Chancellor Of New Austria

Von Starhemberg Advanced by May Day Action of President

VIENNA, May 1 (AP)—Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, leader of Austrian Fascists, today was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the nation by President Wilhelm Miklas.

By the May Day appointment, Prince von Starhemberg succeeds former Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey, who simultaneously became Minister of Public Security.

Both Prince von Starhemberg and Major Fey were immediately given the oath of their respective offices.

The President thanked Prince von Starhemberg for his services in leading the Heimwehr—the Fascist Home Guard—in battle against the Socialists in the February civil war.

By the new combination under Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, Prince von Starhemberg would automatically take the Chancellor's place if Dr. Dollfuss were unable to officiate, while Major Fey, in his new cabinet post, insures Heimwehr control over the police, the gendarmerie, and auxiliary and security troops.

Another mark of distinction for this May Day was the proclamation by Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria's new Constitution in a nation-wide broadcast. Opening his address, he emphasized that the new Austria born today as a result of the rump parliament's approval of the Constitution yesterday, will be a Christian state.

As evidence of this Christian foundation, the very first official act of the new state, the Little Chancellor pointed out, was the formal signing of a concordat with Vatican City a few minutes after midnight.

"We purposely chose a May Day celebration of our new Constitution," said Chancellor Dollfuss, "because it is the day of the awakening of nature—of youth. It must again become a true day of the work of all workers."

Referring briefly to yesterday's protests of Opposition Party leaders who claimed the new Constitution was passed by an illegal parliament he said, "No unschooled leader of a parliamentary mandate, but the Federal Court, will decide the legality of the new Constitution."

"May Day this year," he said, "draws a line of separation between us and the revolutionary past." He said the high mission of the new Austria is "to make good the errors of the past 150 years"—since the French Revolution.

The Chancellor explained that the new Austria will remain a federal state but with the supreme authority in the central government.

"Henceforth," he said, "there will no longer be Federal Government employees and Provincial Government employees, but only Austrian Government employees in the federal and provincial service."

Austria's burgomasters—or mayors—are raised to a new high status under the new Constitution, he said, for they will have the privilege of electing a federal President from three candidates acceptable to the Government.

Said Dr. Dollfuss: "They will be like the elections in the Holy Roman Empire in the past century."

The Chancellor closed as he began, with a gesture toward heaven, saying:

"God with you, my Austria!"

Crime Responsibility Placed on Citizens

CHICAGO, May 1 (AP)—Crime seriously threatens to overwhelm the nation, Mr. Earle W. Evans, president of the American Bar Association, said in an address April 28.

"Responsibility, whether we realize it or not, rests on every individual citizen," he said. "Our greatest present need is to arouse the people. They can get the kind of law enforcement they want." Quoting the late Chief Justice W. H. Taft, Mr. Evans called the administration of the country's criminal laws a "disgrace to civilization." Crime exacts an appalling yearly toll—some $12,000,000,000 in money, he said.

"The American Law Institute has produced a model criminal code of great value, but most of the state legislatures have not adopted it," he said. "A number of acts—one on machine guns, another to secure attendance of witnesses at criminal trials—have been recommended by the commissioners on uniform state laws."

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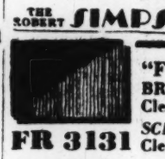

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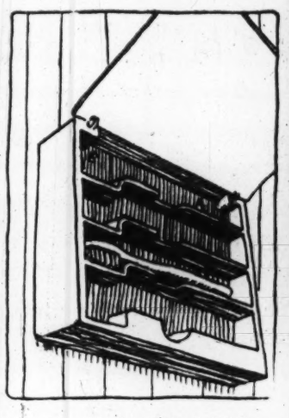

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Decapolis

THERE are various references to Decapolis in the gospel records. It was in that district that one out of whom the Way-shower cast many devils proclaimed the good news of his healing (Mark 5:2, 9, 20); and later the Master again passed through that territory (Mark 7:31), while Matthew states that "great multitudes" followed him from Decapolis and other sections (Matt. 4:25).

Decapolis (literally "Ten Cities") was originally, as its name implies, a league of 10 Greek cities, formed partly for commercial reasons, and partly for defense against marauding Arabs. It was, further, an anti-Semitic league.

One of the cities, Scythopolis, lay west of Jordan, but the other nine (Pella, Dion, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Gadara, Raphana, Kanatha, Hippos and Damascus) lay to the east of the river, in the territory generally known as Bashan or Gilead.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

312

Have either of the boys brought their sisters asked the hostess? I dont think it will take you more than a minute to find out for me and then you can report back on it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Daily Anecdote

A Weighty Subject

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, former President of the United States, was a man of big proportions, both mentally and physically. He was also blessed with a keen sense of humor. A Washington newspaper correspondent once asked him if he would tell how much he weighed.

"No, sir," boomed the President. Mr. Reed used to say that no gentleman could weigh more than 200 pounds. I have amended that to 300."

Mr. Taft actually weighed more than 300 pounds at one time.

Brevities

Richmond News-Leader: Memorandum—A little note you write on a pad to make yourself wonder next day what you meant by it.

Detroit Free Press: First sure sign of recovery—"Haven't you something a little more expensive?"

Los Angeles Times: Few can qualify as economists, but a lot of us during recent months have become expert economizists.

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Caught!

The Ol' Swimmin' Hole

At the Picnic

"Climb Over"

A New Camera Fan

The Concert Ends

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are: (Upper Row, Left to Right) B. J. Scoville, San Francisco; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Marilyn Risser, Chicago. (Lower Row) Mrs. A. H. Hood, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Wilton; Marjorie Huffman, Indianapolis.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

CARE should always be exercised in the selection of a background. "At the Picnic," for example, would be improved if the figure immediately back of the baby was eliminated. It seems to grow out from the top of the baby's head. The interest of the observer is divided between the baby and the group in the background. "One point of interest" is a good rule.

In "A New Camera Fan" the moving of the child a little to the left would add to the balance of the picture. The faces of both subjects are too much in line.

"Caught" would be improved by turning the dog a little toward the bottle. The background is objectionable, since it detracts from the picture. When posing a subject, avoid any decided pattern, stripes or light patches.

In "Climb Over" the boy should not be looking into the camera. If his interest had been concentrated on the other figure, the picture would have been more pleasing. This would also add to the sense of action, which would decidedly improve the composition.

The instrument in the "Concert Ends" is too close to the camera. It dwarfs the face of the child and is also out of focus. I should suggest moving it back somewhat.

"The Ol' Swimming Hole" would be improved by reducing the contrast. This could have been done in printing by the use of a different grade of paper. The pile of clothes is so high in key that it attracts the eye, to the exclusion of the more important features of the picture. Cover the clothes with the finger and note the change in the center of interest. The eye will then observe the light patch of water which is the main point of interest. Moving the clothes down nearer the water would also strengthen the composition.

In Lighter Vein

Calling in Another

The hill was steep and the load heavy. The donkey did its best, but at last it stopped and would not budge another inch.

The driver saw a man passing. "Excuse me," he said, "but could you help me to get this load to the top of the hill? It's too much for one donkey." — *Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Just the Thing!

Graduate: "Professor, I have made some money, and I want to do something for the old college. I don't remember in what studies I excelled."

Professor: "In my classes, you slept most of the time."

Graduate: "Fine! I'll endow a dormitory."

First Fleet Commander

"Noah was a great navigator."

"Yes, he was a sailor of the first water!"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE universe is but one vast symbol of God. Nay, if thou wilt have it, what is man himself but a symbol of God?—CARLYLE.

The Children's Corner

Arabella Loses a Shoe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN THE upper part of this house," said Uncle John, looking at his watch and then at his niece Katharine and his nephew who had been named after him, "there are two beds. And down here I see two children."

"It isn't quite time to go to bed," said little John.

"I think there's time enough to tell us a story," said Katharine.

"With Josephus in it," said little John.

"And Arabella," said Katharine.

"And Policeman Marshmallow Smith," said little John.

"It was the night," said Uncle John, "that Arabella, the rag doll, lost her left shoe. It was one of those shoes that you can take off and put on a doll, and when Arabella had been put to bed for the night her shoes had been taken off. I am sorry to say that Arabella wasn't always put to bed for the night, but quite often she was left where she had been played with."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'll find it," said Policeman Marshmallow Smith."

"You can't always remember to put a rag doll to bed," said Katharine.

"There are some people," said Uncle John, speaking in a very severe way, "who would forget to put themselves to bed if they weren't reminded when it is bedtime. But Arabella cared little whether she was put to bed or not, for she was just as comfortable in one place as another."

"How did she lose her shoe, Uncle John?" asked little John.

"Nobody knows," said Uncle John. "How did I lose my fountain pen yesterday? Arabella had been being played with in front of the fireplace, and then Mary, the maid, had picked her up and put her to bed, just as she was. But when Arabella decided to get up, she had only one shoe on. She set on the floor and tried to think where she could have lost her shoe. Then she went to Josephus, who was amusing himself with swinging by his tail from a chair.

"'Ho-ho, Arabella,' said Josephus. 'One shoe off and one shoe on.'

"'Don't you laugh, Josephus,' said Arabella. 'I've lost one of my shoes, and it was the only pair I had. I don't know how or when or where. Josephus, I am in despair. If I do not find it I shall always have only one shoe. Oh, I am near to tears, Josephus!'

"'Have you told Policeman Marshmallow Smith, Arabella?' asked Josephus.

"'He wouldn't know where to find it, Josephus,' said Arabella.

"'He'd have to find it, Arabella,' said Josephus. 'It's a lost article, and when a lost article is reported to the police, they have to find it. Come on, Arabella. We will report your loss to the police.'"

"I suppose he was sitting on the alphabet block," said Katharine.

"Policeman Marshmallow Smith," said Uncle John, "was sitting as usual on the alphabet block. But as soon as Arabella and Josephus had reported the loss of Arabella's shoe he jumped off.

"'I'll find it,' said Policeman Marshmallow Smith. 'It's my duty to find lost articles, and I'll find it if I have to hunt all night.'"

"I expect he found it all right," said little John.

"He did," said Uncle John. "When he had looked here he looked there and then somewhere else, and when he had looked everywhere once he looked everywhere again. And at last he found it in the coal hod."

"How do you suppose it got there, Uncle John?" said Katharine.

"Nobody knows," said Uncle John. "How do you suppose my fountain pen got on top of the bookcase?"

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XIV

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

FROM the Middle English *Barn*, meaning "child," which still survives in dialects as *barn* and *bairn*, we have one of the origins of the name *Barnes* and also *Barnfather* and *Bairnsfather*. In the rolls there is the similar compound, *Wilbarne*, which may be the origin of the modern *Wilburn* and *Godesbarn*.

With the latter, compare the name *Gottschalk*, which is common in England and Germany. This is an interesting name and means "God's servant." The second element in the name is from the Anglo-Saxon *Schalke*, a "servant, man." (The words *marshal* and *seneschal* both contain this element. *Marshal* is from Old High German *Mähre*, "horse," and *schalk*, "servant." *Seneschal* is from the Gothic *sineiga*, "old," and *skalks*, "servant.")

Godsall has been adopted by many families as a modification of *Gottschalk*. A presumptuous name in the records of a Midland town is William le *Goddeshain*, meaning "the saint of God." Another is Geoffrey *Godeswynning* (God's gain"). Others less daring are Thomas *Godesbest* (*best* means "beast"), and *Festu-Dieu* ("God's straw"). Needless to say, these names have not survived.

The name *Pennyfather* is for a miser. Cotgrave, who compiled his dictionary in 1611, leaves us in no doubt on this point, and describes *pennyfather* as "a niggard, micker, miser, scrape-good, pinchpenny, and a covetous and greedy wretch." From this we may gather that the seventeenth-century disputant was well armed with terms of abuse!

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Cow at College

TO ASSIST with his expenses, a student in the West Virginia University College of Agriculture kept a cow in a shed a short distance from his rooming house, fed it, milked it, sold the milk to friends, made a profit, applied ideas learned in the class room, made statistical studies of feeding costs, milk production, etc. Enterprise! Mrs. Sara D. S.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Desert Samaritan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southport, Eng.

AN ENGLISHMAN, after serving a period as judge in one of the outposts of British Empire, was appointed to another position, which involved long journeys between districts, often over miles of uninhabited wastes—which journeys he used to accomplish on horseback.

On one of these lonely treks, after riding many hours and seeing not a sign of habitation, he decided that he had lost his bearings and knew not in which direction to go. The sun was now high in the sky and the heat intense, with not a tree or a shrub or shelter of any kind. He dismounted so as to give relief to his horse, and for a long time they trudged on in the broiling heat. Then he saw a small hut in the distance and staggered toward it.

The native to whom it belonged, saw them and came to meet them. Without a word, he took the reins of the horse, and led the man to the shelter of his hut, where the Englishman lay, as in a daze, for a while.

He awoke in comfort—his shoes off and his feet bathed and cool, the stranger beside him offering him a refreshing drink.

The Englishman noted the poverty of his surroundings, the ragged dress of his host, and the few stunted plants outside in the hard-baked earth. The native prepared a meal, of which they both partook; and during their conversation the Englishman remarked, "I wonder if I have seen you before."

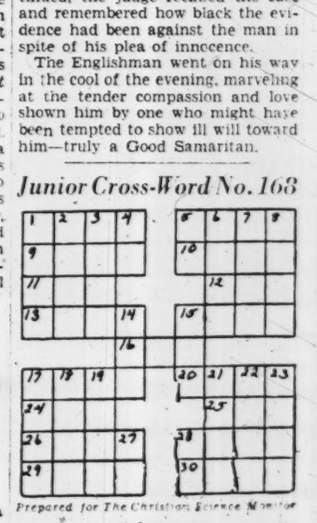
He was astonished when the man unhesitatingly replied that he had, that he, for his part, remembered his guest well. The story was unfolded that the native had been the innocent tool of a gang of cattle thieves and had been convicted to a term of imprisonment by his guest, who was then a judge.

On his release he had returned to the scene of his former home, to find it desolate, his wife had passed on, and his children, with the exception of one, had gone far away to seek a living. So he had come to this lonely spot and eked a bare living from the soil.

He related all this simply, with no trace of resentment, and as he continued, the judge recalled the case and remembered how black the evidence had been against the man in spite of his plea of innocence.

The Englishman went on his way in the cool of the evening, marveling at the tender compassion and love shown him by one who might have been tempted to show ill will toward him—truly a Good Samaritan.

Junior Cross-Word No. 163



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Jason's ship.
5—To make full.
9—Char.
10—Tune.
11—Biblical high priest.
12—Aged.
13—Rents.
15—Insects.
16—Belonging to us.
17—Summon.
20—To break into bits.
24—Unrefined metal.
25—Islands southwest of New Guinea, Dutch East Indies.
26—Extinct birds of New Zealand.
28—Propelled one's self in the water.
29—Possesses.
30—Gumbo.

Down
1—Second son of Adam and Eve.
2—Govern.
3—Gravel.
4—Upon.
5—Musical note.
6—Common metal.
7—Lively, buoyant song.
8—Boys.
14—The sun.
15—Part of a circle.
17—Lake in Italy.
18—In a row.
19—Spare.
21—Bird of prey.
22—Baghdad is capital of this kingdom.
23—Cougar.
27—Steamship (abbr.)
28—Thus.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—To the Rescue

By Carmack

"Why, Tiddlywinks!" exclaimed Joan today when he balked at being taken for a stroll on a leash-"Don't you want to go with us?"
I wiggled my tail and tried to tell her of course he wanted to go, but he just didn't want to be taken on a leash, that's all—
But she didn't seem to understand, and she said-"All right-You don't have to go if you don't want to"-And she tied him to a tree—
And started to go off without him!
But just then the Boss came along and I did some fast tail-wiggling and explained what the trouble was and asked him to do something about it—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Why Starve Ourselves?

DAILY it becomes clearer that we cannot starve ourselves into prosperity. Industrialists, Socialists, economists agree that enforcing scarcity is not the way to end want.

Speaking in Boston last week, Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, inveighed against a mandatory thirty-hour week and rejected the theory that there is only a limited amount of work which can be spread by reducing hours. He believes that the "total amount of possible productive work" can be definitely expanded. He denies that we have reached a chronic state of overproduction and says:

> If we could only instill in the minds of all that we are not at the end but at the beginning of our development, there would result a tremendous broadening of our vision and an appreciation of the vast opportunities that are before us.

Here is a reminder we all need. Undoubtedly we shall have new businesses and new ways of doing old business. Air conditioning and streamlining are only minor indicators of new industrial possibilities. We shall see developments of which we have hardly dreamed. And better things will come more quickly if we get ready to accept them.

* * *

But of course it is easier for Mr. Sloan to believe there is no need of permanent unemployment than for the fellow who has no job—the American Federation of Labor reported on Friday that there are still 10,905,000 Americans without jobs—and who did not have one even in boom times. And it is easier for him than for Norman Thomas, who says, in Current History for May, that it has been proved that there would still be 4,000,000 unemployed were America back at the 1929 level of production.

The Socialist leader sounds very like Mr. Sloan when he says: "There is no near limit which can be set to the wants of men which industry can supply." Mr. Thomas is as much against restriction of production as is Mr. Sloan. But he includes more than the restrictions imposed by government; he sees difficulties if industry introduces machines so rapidly that the opportunity to work is restricted. As a Socialist he does not believe that the interplay of competitors seeking profits for themselves will produce the highest economic welfare for the whole community.

Neither, apparently, do the members of the Columbia University Commission on Economic Reconstruction, if one is to judge by the report they made public a few days ago. These economists, some of them in closest touch with banks and industrial enterprise, declare emphatically for national economic planning "to enable the citizens of the modern state to buy from one another what modern industrial methods enable them to produce." Mr. Sloan called for the "gradual reduction of hours of labor through evolution"—according to the decline in production costs. The economists ask for the same thing as regards wages, but they would make gradual increases "through a national plan."

They are also vigorous in urging regulation of corporations, "directed not only to the price-fixing policies of such organizations, but also to their methods of financing, accumulating and investing reserves, and to the various questions of public interest that arise out of the growth of the modern corporation and the consequent separation of ownership and control." Two of the commission's twelve recommendations demand measures to prevent industry from limiting output and fixing prices.

* * *

Here, then, we find the industrialist, the Socialist and the economist agreeing that we cannot starve ourselves into prosperity. Actually, of course, we all agree. No one seriously advocates the absurdity of enriching the world by stopping the production of wealth.

The trouble is that wealth isn't wealth until it can be used. We may be shocked by the spectacle of the cotton cropper plowing under the stuff of which sheets are made while lacking sheets for his own bed. But the unhappy fact is that under our modern industrial system it is quite possible for him to get more money—and more sheets for himself—by raising less cotton. Manufacturers of automobiles do not continue to turn out more cars than they can sell at their price; they restrict production, as does every producer who can control supply. Even labor unions limit the supply of labor.

And ever since the first tariff law and the first labor law, government has been assisting this "starving" process. We are all the poorer simply because we refuse to share the abundance now available.

Recently, spurred by the emergency, government has placed its power more fully on the side of restriction—another word for starving. Every industrial country has seen it—under Fascism, Communism and democracy alike. In the United States NRA has helped industrialists and labor raise prices and wages, while AAA has sought to help the farmer hold down output for the same purpose. Temporarily there has been an effort to use restriction for social ends, for the benefit of all rather than those alone who ordinarily have the power to restrict supply.

We shall see some recession from the extremes to which restriction has gone. But we shall also see an increasing purpose to use restriction for social ends. We shall attempt to do less starving, but we shall make more effort to equalize whatever starving is done. And eventually we shall learn that we can neither starve ourselves into prosperity nor starve others to give ourselves prosperity. When we discover that the Golden Rule is good economics and learn to use abundance by sharing it, we shall have it.

America Must Fight!

JINGOISTS may sound their foreign alarms, but America's chief enemy—probably her only real one—is at home, within her own borders. The forces of crime are declared by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, to bulk as large in numbers as the army, navy and marine corps combined. The nation knows too well from news of kidnapings, bank robberies and slayings in what ways many of this number are employed.

The astonishing statement by Joseph H. Choate Jr., director of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, that after nearly six months of repeal the illicit distilling of alcoholic liquor, under the direction of racketeers, is larger than the legalized industry, shows how other battalions of the army of crime are engaged.

Fortunately, that army is not a unified one. It is an aggregation of guerrilla bands of sniping, steal-and-run fighters, or hide-in-the-wall rats. But unity of command and singleness of determination are imperative in combating them. The experience with repeal has shown that order is not established by dallying and compromising with evil. Giving in to lawlessness has not converted thugdom to a reign of sweetness and light.

The increase of drinking, if it has reached proportions exceeding those of before prohibition, as the director believes, confirms the more lugubrious forecasts of those who deplored the subtle campaign of disrespect for law which undermined the Eighteenth Amendment, as does also the persistence of the illegal distilling industry with its pestilential ramifications into other and more deadly forms of crime. Those who incline toward hoping to bridle the gambling monster by a simple policy of piecemeal surrender may well take notice.

America has come to a parting of the ways. The nation must resolve to make war on the skulking, corrupting illicit liquor industry, as it already is doing on the kidnaping and bank-robbing gangs, but with better equipment and more unified federal direction on all fronts. The disparity in armaments between federal justice agents and the desperate men they go out to capture is nothing less than shocking. The Government must do more to keep machine guns out of the hands of gangsters and spend more to supply its officers with modern weapons and armored cars.

Similarly the nation must shake itself out of the illusion that it is going to save a lot of money by having repealed prohibition. Mr. Choate's statement shows the necessity of restored appropriations which he asks for enforcement of the liquor laws. Many would rather this were put on a basis of suppression than of revenue, but it is only sensible for them to coöperate with the efforts of the licensing authorities to keep liquor within bounds.

The Government should have the aid of every law-abiding citizen and the gratitude of every home-loving patriot that it has at last discovered the way to enforce law is to enforce it. The compromise with crime must end! The despoilers within must be brought to book!

America must fight, and fight like fury!

Ghost Cities of the East?

VACANT eyes gaze interminably on the deserted boom towns of the Old West—eyes formed by broken-paned windows, behind which once moved the active life of old frontiers. It has been customary to think of these towns as segments apart, in no wise similar to the normal establishment of cities in the East. But the mood of the new revolution in America takes nothing for granted, and today it is being questioned whether—in the readjustments demanded to accommodate modern living to a mechanistic technic—it may not be found that the great industrial cities of the East are likewise destined to go their way.

Indeed, from the President of the United States to the proletarian on subsistence acres, there have come intimations that at least large portions of the great industrial cities are destined to sink into an obscurity comparable to that of ghost towns of the West. And the other day in Boston, Prof. Ross F. Tucker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology boldly prophesied that modern transportation, increased leisure and low-cost building methods and materials were conspiring to drain American industrial cities of a large portion of their present population. He said:

> It is idle to indulge in abstractions as to the decentralization of cities or to speculate on its ultimate possibility, because the disappearance of the city is inevitable and only awaits the creation of suitable agencies to make it possible. These agencies are the low-cost house and a financial plan to facilitate its sale.

That is the language of a surprising number of technical men nowadays. People are compelled to live or not to live in cities because of economic rather than social conditions. With changed conditions in industry it becomes incumbent on vast numbers to change their manner of living. Such are the teachings of the mechanistic school.

But there is something to be considered more significant than the physical values. Motives as well as machines play their part in the longevity of cities as well as men. Without quarreling with the findings of the technicians, is it not thought-provoking that there seems to be an analogy between the desertion of the West's transient mining towns and the exodus from the factory cities of today? In both instances the communities which grew up on foundations of materialistic acquisitiveness are the communities which go down in the débris of changing times.

It therefore is encouraging to note that among the many plans for slum clearance, for subsistence farming, and for ideal farm-factory communities being discussed these days, a motive of social helpfulness rather than material gain is given prominence. In building communities with an eye to this more abundant life, it seems likely that this age is building its cities on a more durable foundation. The East may, indeed, have its ghost cities to match those of the West; but both East and West have the opportunity during these days of revolutionary changes to erect communities based on mutual service which shall continue to function long after buildings have crumbled and machines have rusted away.

Gentlemen of the Gas Pump

DR. MILLIKAN, the distinguished scientist, has transferred his interest for the moment from cosmic rays to the more genial rays of human kindness and courtesy. And what he has to say of his findings will be confirmed by most of the automobile owners of America.

The roadside men who dispense five gallons of gas and a quart of oil—and just as cheerfully do the nonpaying job of filling the radiator or "checking the tires"—have won a well-deserved word of praise from the scholar. These men, Dr. Millikan declares, have done more to raise the national level of manners, courtesy and consideration than all the colleges in the country.

Since Dr. Millikan was praising the filling station men rather than belittling the colleges, his statement deserves special attention. The filling station man is ubiquitous, so some study of his outlook and tactics might not be amiss. And because the colleges have been used in comparison, a glance at the business of higher education might show how the standards of the filling station could be applied.

The filling station man, from the moment he takes up his duties, is embarked upon a business where service is the keynote. There must be a profit, certainly. But experience shows that profit in his business is closely allied to courteous service. And since the automobile has come to epitomize this machine age, it would seem that the lesson learned at the filling station might be more generally applied.

The colleges then would turn out more young men and women imbued with the idea of service. With the close correlation of all the activities of mankind, more of the leaven of courtesy and consideration is needed to put the world's business on a satisfactory basis. Teachers and preachers of vision have been saying this for a long time. Now the filling station men are providing the practical proof. Dr. Millikan's praise is timely.

Machinery for Men

Book of the Day

IN AN erudite and comprehensive treatise (TECHNICS AND CIVILIZATION. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $4.50) Mr. Lewis Mumford makes two contributions to the philosophy of the machine—both of which assure his book a high place in the literature on this subject.

Unlike the scores of coldly objective engineers and fear-ridden crusaders who have recently been writing on modern technology, he does not begin his study with James Watt and the steam engine. To Mr. Mumford the machine had been developing steadily for at least seven centuries before the so-called industrial revolution took place. His interest goes back of technology. It is concerned with the entire technological complex since the invention of the modern mechanical clock at the close of the tenth century.

A Severe Indictment

Nor does Mr. Mumford write with the jaundice which marks such writers on technics as Spengler and Briffault. However far modern natural science and technics have fallen short of their inherent possibilities, he winds up, they have taught mankind at least one lesson: Nothing is impossible.

Yet Mr. Mumford's indictment of the machine is severe. The machine, he says, came into our civilization not to save men from the servitude of ignoble forms of work, but to make more widely possible the servitude to ignoble standards of consumption. His criterion of value is not the economist's: what the consumer will pay. He finds it in socialist theory, namely, in the power to sustain or enrich life. Like Mr. Stuart Chase, he is constantly asking what the machine is for if not for that.

A Planned Economy

One is thus prepared, even without a knowledge of Mr. Mumford's previous work, for his solution of the problem. It is a planned economy. The phrase occurs so frequently in recent writing that this does not explain very much. President Roosevelt's planning, for instance, is defined by Mr. Walter Lippmann as another word for statesmanship. Mr. Mumford's is another name for communism, which, however, has no more to do with Marx than with Plato. It has something to do with both, but—and here Mr. Mumford makes his bow to the Technocrats—it is predicated upon the boundless semiautomatic possibilities of the machine to supply our basic wants. "To make the workers' share in production the sole basis for his claim to a livelihood—as was done even by Marx in the labor theory of value he took over from Adam Smith—is, as power-production approaches perfection, to cut the ground from under his feet." What we now require is held to be a community dividend for no other reason than that we are members of the community.

Maj. C. H. Douglas makes somewhat the same suggestion in his National Dividend proposal. There may, indeed, come a time when food and clothing are distributed free, like water, education, books, baths and museum facilities. If Mr. Mumford does not supply the blue print of Utopia, he certainly provides the philosophic content of the dream, besides giving us a book, which, including bibliography, list of inventions and illustrations, is a liberal education.

H. B. ELLISTON.

War in Europe?—Will America Be Involved?

Diary of An Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Mr. Huddleston, who has been on a lecture tour in the United States, sums up his conclusions in a national broadcast from New York, extracts from which are presented herewith.

THERE are two questions which everybody is asking: Is Europe heading for a new war at a fairly early date, and can America keep out of such a war? Now I have made a tour of Europe, and therefore know European sentiment and policy, and I have traveled all over the United States to ascertain the general feeling here. And I can, I think, answer these two questions.

There is today much less danger of hostilities than there was twelve months ago. Yet the fundamental position has not changed and unfortunately there is a clash of supposed interests in Europe which sooner or later will provoke war unless steps are in the meantime taken to effect settlement. The nations are like two trains running in opposite directions on the same track. There will be a head on collision unless one of the trains moves to a branch line, or they both shut off steam. There are plenty of branch lines and the engineers and passengers can, if they wish, easily prevent war.

The trouble is that they insist, both governments and peoples, on policies which conflict. They want peace, but they want peace on terms. France, for example, wants peace on condition that the status quo is maintained. Germany wants peace on condition that there is a revision of treaties. Italy wants peace on condition that its prestige is enhanced. The paradox of our time is that there was never so great and widespread a desire for peace, and yet there has never been so intense a realization of the possibility of war.

* * *

In saying, however, that there is less danger of war today than there was some time ago, I am thinking of men like Hitler and Mussolini, who, dictators as they are, certainly are keenly interested in consolidating their work and in safeguarding their personal position. Mussolini cannot possibly be tempted into war, because his life work would thereby be jeopardized. Hitler has entered into a ten-year truce with Poland and has offered a similar pact to France. It may well be that we have had too many pacts since the war and that they are relatively worthless. They have become an inflation of the diplomatic currency. Yet this Polish pact undoubtedly reveals Hitler's desire. He wants to stave off a trial of strength in Europe for at least ten years. But above all the diplomatic line-up in Europe is altogether unfavorable to Germany. Today it would be friendless and alone in a military and diplomatic sense. England, though in sympathy with many German claims, could not conceivably be on the side of Germany in a new war. Russia, which was the earliest friend of Germany—they made a pact at Rapallo when they were both outlaws—has now definitely turned against Germany.

As for Italy, there are many reasons why Italy will not be found on Germany's side in any showdown. It lacks staple commodities which come to it by the Mediterranean—controlled by France and England. The chief stumblingblock between Italy and Germany is the vexed problem of Austria. It irrevocably separates Italy and Germany. Were Austria to join with Germany there would be a vast new Germany pressing on the boundaries of Italy. Their frontiers would touch. Italy would view such a possibility with the greatest apprehension. Hence Mussolini is doing all in his power to obtain control of the little country of Austria which was, despite pleas for preserving its independence, really deprived of its independence and thrown upon the charity of the great powers by the allies in 1919.

* * *

Ultimate pacification of Europe calls for a revision of treaties. The treaties never have been consented to. They were unilaterally imposed and were denounced from the beginning by the defeated nations. In one way or another they must be revised. If they are not revised peacefully they will be revised by war. In the last resort there are nations which will be ready to fight for what they consider to be justice and other nations which will equally be prepared to fight for what they consider their rightfully acquired possession. That is the fact we have to face. All the rest is subsidiary.

The treaties themselves contain a provision for their rectification. Article 19 is badly drafted. Its legal value is extremely doubtful, but whatever its technical merits there can be no dispute about the intentions of the peacemakers in 1919. They meant to put the antidote to their own poison in the treaties. They were conscious of possible defects. Now my suggestion is that there should be a small body of expert diplomatists who would work without propaganda and without publicity and explore the possibilities of a revision of the treaties. It may well be that the possibilities of revision are now limited. We can only decide after the most cautious study.

But I am of the opinion that there would be an immediate improvement in the European situation were it announced that a revising body was set up. It should, of course, be understood that during its operations a self-denying ordinance of silence should be observed by all the nations concerned. There should be no attempt to influence the experts. There should be no appeal to public opinion. There should be professional and unbiased scrutiny of the treaties. The work should proceed in an orderly and undisturbed manner. It should be untroubled by crises and by polemics. We must beware of describing this technical task as a reversion to old diplomacy. It is simply a reversion to common sense. Only in privacy can such a delicate job be done.

Conferences, from which many of us expected good results, have been tried and found wanting. Nations come into public conferences with their minds made up. Their diplomatists make public expositions of which they immediately become prisoners. There is a clash of divergent aims. There is a crystallization of oppositions. There is a stirring up of national prejudices. Altogether the conference as an instrument of peace has been unsatisfactory. It should be called merely to confirm decisions already arrived at.

* * *

History shows that if Great Britain keeps out of a European war the United States can keep out, but if England gets into a European war the United States is bound sooner or later to follow suit. Therefore it is incumbent on them to frame a common policy with regard to a possible European war—and to do it now. The English-speaking peoples who are detached from the continent of Europe, who are in some sense disinterested, who think the same thoughts, speak the same language, share the same traditions, enjoy a partnership of power, and are deeply concerned with the moral issue of peace, must determine their course now. I hope that they will definitely agree to keep out of a European war and not play with the idea of helping to make bigger and brighter wars, which would arise from punitive pacts and from international action and from collective methods of enforcing peace.

The most effective way of preventing, or at least of circumscribing, a European war is for the Anglo-Saxon peoples to refuse to have anything to do with it. An Anglo-American "No-war" agreement would prevent war, or at least localize it so as to make its effects almost negligent. Most countries are undoubtedly poor. They have not the wherewithal to fight. Inside their frontiers they can give an enforced currency to paper money, but they need goods and loans from outside. The goods would probably never be paid for nor the money loaned repayed. Yet there is a temptation to bankers and to traders to supply the needs of warring nations. Could this be prevented? Yes, the governments could lay an embargo on money and exports to belligerent nations. As a matter of fact, they are doing so in respect of so-called "defaulting" nations today. It would be perfectly easy. Were all aid, moral or material, to be withheld from nations engaged in war, war would collapse. The chief point is not whether one country is a little more right or a little more wrong than the other country, but how it can be prevented from fighting or from continuing to fight. Now Great Britain and the United States together financed the last war. Do they want to finance another? It is merely a matter of abstention. It is nonintervention which will be effective. But the declaration should be solemnly made now, if we really mean to avoid another war in Europe, and to keep out of war ourselves.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

More About Vermont

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article, "Vermont—An Unspoiled State," is very pleasing to me as a loyal Vermonter.

I made an address over the radio nearly three years ago under the caption, "Let Vermont Double Your Wealth." In my broadcast I did not put the case for cheap living in Vermont country villages as strong as I could because I felt it would hardly be believed.

The great thing about living in a Vermont country village is that we do not have to pay for keeping up with the Joneses. Moreover, real estate is low in price. In the village in which I live, I doubt if there is a house and lot that could be sold for half what it would cost to build the house.

If they paint a house in my village, it costs less than half what similar work would cost in New Jersey, where my brother lives. The upkeep of buildings is greatly reduced. Living expenses are reduced. A house that could be bought for $1000 to $1500, with garden plot, etc., would cost to build the house $2500 to $3000 in other places.

It is largely a question of being willing to stay away from the bright lights. If a person must have the bright lights and the hustle and bustle, spending life of the city, such persons cannot enjoy being in the country. I much prefer the country to live in.

Montpelier, Vt. STANLEY C. WILSON, Governor.

[Note.—In his radio address, Governor Wilson said, in part:

It can be safely asserted that a person can own and maintain a house in a country village in my State at a first cost of less than half the price of similar accommodations in the city. For people who have limited means and little or no earning power this is worthy of consideration. It leaves just so much more for all the other things that most of us class as necessaries or semi-necessaries.

In the country we can have gardens to raise such a part of our vegetables as we desire, and this does not require the hiring of a gardener. In the country everybody looks after his own garden if time and health permit, and it is deemed the proper thing to do. So it is with the other work around the house, mowing the lawn and attending to the flowers in summer, looking after the furnace and shoveling the snow from the walks in winter, and the many little things that in the city are constant expense.

In the country the wife of the owner of the house is generally actually the housekeeper, cook and maid combined just as her husband is man of all work. Work with the hands is honorable in the country. The man college graduate in the country has no false notions about manual labor being beneath him. The women leaders of local society take as a matter of course the household tasks which are necessary to have a home. It makes them not less attractive, but more so.

The expense for clothing is a great deal less in the country. People are not ashamed there to wear a last year's coat or suit. Nearly every family in the country has a car, but the costs of its maintenance are less than in the city.

But, in addition to getting more of material things for your money, you can live out where you can get for nothing many things which money cannot buy in the city—the sweet air of the country laden with the scent of wild flowers or new-mown hay, the songs of birds in the trees, the sound of water running over the stony stream bed, the ever present view of the hills and mountains and the friendship of one's neighbors, people who really care for you.

If you are not wedded to the life of the city and are ready to take life easier and quieter or by force of circumstances are out of the struggle and are having trouble to live properly on a reduced income, why not let Vermont double your wealth by giving you double value for the means you have available? We invite you to come and join us and live in a State unspoiled.]

Experience With Lotteries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With regard to the proposed use of lotteries for the purpose of public revenue, this means of raising money has been tried by many governments, but the most enlightened countries have found that the evils following in their wake are greater than the good derived from them. The American Encyclopedia, under "Lottery," says:

> Though they supply a ready means of replenishing the public treasury, they always have been found to exert a mischievous influence upon the people. The poor are invited by them rather than the rich. They are diverted from persistent labor and patient thrift by the hope of sudden and splendid gains; and as it is a professed principle of these schemes to withhold a large part of their receipts, a necessary loss falls upon that class which can least afford to bear it.

According to the new International Encyclopedia, "the mischievous influence of lotteries" was generally recognized a hundred years ago. "In 1826 they were prohibited in England; in 1832 in France; in 1830 in Belgium; in 1841 in Sweden."

It was found that the operation of lotteries not only demoralized the people, but bank deposits fell off and business generally declined. The establishment of a lottery would be going backward a hundred years.

Quincy, Ill. E. E.

A Plea for Samuel Insull

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who of us has not been benefited by the work of Samuel Insull?

Who of us would not have been glad, some years ago, to have stood in his place and done the work he did?

Who of us has not longed, at times, for money and success and the sense of completeness that they sometimes seem to give?

If we lost money by joining in his activities, shall we whine?

Whose greed led us to invest with him financially?

It was not Insull's. MYRA EMMONS.

New York.